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SIXPENCE.

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AN EASTER SUNDAY CUSTOM: DISTRIBUTING DYED EGGS, WHICH SYMBOLISE THE RESURRECTION, TO THE CONGREGATION
AT THE DOOR OF ST. MARY WOOLNETH.

At the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, near the Mansion House, an ancient custom is observed each Easter Sunday, when every member of the congregation is presented with a dyed egg after the service. The practice of giving eggs at Easter, according to Brewer, is Persian. "It prevailed not only with the Persians, but also among the Jews, Egyptians, and Hindus. Christians adopted the custom to symbolise the Resurrection, and they colour the eggs red in allusion to the Blood of their Redemption. There is a tradition, also, that the world was 'hatched' or created at Easter-tide." Our drawing shows, of course, the distribution that took place last year.—[DRAWN BY S. BEGG.]

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LITERATURE.

"In the Grip of the Nyika."

The author of "The Man-Eaters
of Tsavo" needs no introduction
to Englishmen who read the best
books on sport, but had Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson,
D.S.O., not written that work, he might allow his repu-
tation to rest upon his latest story of East African
adventure, "In the Grip of the Nyika" (Macmillan).
He asks in the preface that shortcomings may be
overlooked, because the book was written under stress
of illness; but it would need a very captious critic to
discover any chapter in the narrative of the double
journey that is lacking in interest. Colonel Patterson,
who on his second journey sought to establish for the
British Government the northern boundary of the
Northern Game Reserve, holds his readers' attention
from first to last. His story, simply told though it be,
is packed with moving incidents by flood and field; it
must needs delight the traveller, the sportsman, and
the naturalist. The author is one of the best type of
sportsmen: he does not kill for the sake of killing, and can
carry an idle gun while he watches with delight the
action of wild animals in their native fastnesses. The
description of a night spent in hiding by the water-
holes of Serah, on the edge of the Marsabit country,
takes but two pages, and is told without a superfluous
word; but it sets the blood tingling, and is only one
of a dozen incidents that do the same. The adventures
with rhinos and lions are of engrossing interest;
the descriptions of the country traversed will be of
great value to those who follow in the author's foot-
steps; in short, if a better book of sport and travel
has been written in the last couple of years we have
not had the pleasure of reading it.

Kropotkin's "French Revolution."

It is not to be expected that
Prince Kropotkin should write
of revolutions with any sym-
pathy for the powers overthrown; but that is precisely
the consideration that gives a peculiar value to his
remarkable study, "The Great French Revolution"
(Heinemann). He has avoided theatrical effects; the
moving accident is not his trade; there are no lurid
passages of "Guillotine" or "Carmagnole"; the "un-
fortunate-female, Demoiselle Théroigne," is not even
mentioned; but, for all that, in the very nature of the
subject, Prince Kropotkin has given us, in his minute
study of economic causes, a drama all the more power-
ful that there is no shouting. He is concerned entirely
with the great popular movements throughout the length
and breadth of France which, in the logic of events,
led up to the Revolution; and he traces the forces
of reaction which shattered the people's cause. This
leads him to ask whether, after all, there was any good
in the Revolution, if the nation had to fall back again
under despotism? But he finds that no revolution is
futile. It leaves the country, in spite of reaction, on a
higher plane than it occupied before the upheaval. And
the great Revolution did not benefit France alone—it
marked out for all Europe the programme of evolution
to be accomplished in the course of the nineteenth
century. The author fixes the revolutionary cycle at a
period of a hundred or a hundred and thirty years, and
cites in proof the rise of the Dutch Republic, the Civil
War in England, and the events of 1789-93. This
calculation, coming at the present moment from Prince
Kropotkin, is suggestive, and prepares the reader for
the concluding question of the book: "Which of the
nations will take upon herself the terrible but glorious
task of the next great revolution?" It would seem as
if he almost despaired of Russia. This most able
volume, a treasure-house of hitherto unexamined material,
has been excellently translated from the French by
N. F. Dryhurst.

A Mad World.

"The Days of the Directoire"
(Lane) resembles the play of "Ham-
let," for it consists mainly of quotations. The only
trouble is that here the quotations are not original.
Nevertheless, they are the best part of the book.
Mr. Alfred Allinson begins well with a picture of
the wretchedness of France just after the Terror,
and he sets out to show how the Directory, confirmed
in power by Napoleon's "whiff of grapeshot," tackled
the work of reform. The Convention, now impotent
to grapple with affairs, set up the Council of 500 and
the Council of Ancients, with a Directorial Executive
of Five—Barras, Larevellière-Lepaux, Rewbell, Carnot,
Letourneur. These installed themselves in the dilapi-
dated Luxembourg, with an old ricketty table, an inkstand,
and a sheet of paper as their sole equipment. On the
paper they drew up their Act of Constitution, and went
on to do wonders. In a few months the Directors were
holding a splendid, if rather loose, Court, in a restored
Luxembourg; social conditions had improved, and the
world, so lately mad for blood, now went mad for pleasure.
Fashion, led by Mme. Tallien, became daringly ex-
travagant; the *Merveilleuses* flaunted their charms in a
quasi-classical disguise that was none; the men chose
a Robert-Macaire-like slovenliness. Factions came to
blows about a coat-collar; Paris went wild over dancing
and good living. All this time Napoleon was winning
battles in Italy and the East; one day he returned, saw
that his victories abroad had been frittered away at
home, and, without grape-shot this time, he blew the Di-
rectory into space. Dramatically handled, the subject,
although somewhat written to death, might have made
a thrilling book. But the industrious compiler has lost
his drama in digressions. Some of these, however, make
good reading, notably the studies of Ange Pitou, the
Ballad-Monger of the period, and of the poor mad
enthusiast, Babeuf, who anticipated latter-day Socialism,
and arrived, not at a Chancellorship, but at the guillotine.

"Richard Savage."

Very few people know that the
Savage Club owes its name not
to the supposed character of its members, but to the
memory of Richard Savage, poet, dramatist, actor, and
adventurer. Mr. Stanley V. Makower, in his "Richard
Savage: A Mystery in Biography" (Hutchinson), does
not mention the fact, but he has collected every other

piece of information about his hero. The book is an
example of the style of biography now coming into
favour: the author tries to write the Life of a real
person in the manner of a novel, conscientiously work-
ing in facts and dates, and letting himself go when the
documents fail. Richard Savage is supposed to have
been the son borne by Anne, Countess of Macclesfield,
to Lord Rivers early in the eighteenth century. There
was such a child—his birth enabled Lord Maccles-
field to obtain a divorce—and probably that child
grew into the man who called himself Richard
Savage. At any rate, Savage's existence can hardly
be accounted for on any other theory. But Lady
Macclesfield not only refused to acknowledge him, but
did her best to have the sentence carried out when the
youth was condemned to be hanged for killing a man
in a tavern brawl. Hanged he would have been but
for the influence of Lord Tyrconnel, who, if Savage's
evidently genuine belief as to his parentage was well
founded, was his cousin. Savage sponged on his bene-
factor for some years, presumed intolerably on his
kindness, was turned adrift, and libelled his patron.
He was a bad actor, a second-rate poet, and a feeble
dramatist. He was consistently ungrateful for kindness.
His friends subscribed to get him away from London to
Wales: he spent their money, and died in a debtors'
prison in Bristol. Dr. Johnson, who as a raw youngster
came to town admired the interesting adventurer, wrote
his life, and perhaps the world might have got on
comfortably without a second biography. But the story
has features of interest—its hero was greatly wronged
and possessed good points—and Mr. Makower's manner-
isms should not blind his readers to the care he has
bestowed upon it.

PARLIAMENT.

A SORT of trace, during which indispensable financial
business was disposed of, has come to an end in
the House of Commons, and members are taking a brief
Easter holiday with doubts and anxious surmises as to
what may be their fate in the near future. While the
various parties desirous of limiting the powers of the
House of Lords were negotiating as to the terms of an
aggressive alliance, the Peers continued their grave and
weighty debates on proposals for the reconstitution of
their own Chamber. These debates, which were re-
newed this week, showed a general readiness on the
Opposition side to consider schemes of reform. Even
Lord Halsbury, the stoutest Tory of them all, agreed
to the House resolving itself into Committee on the
subject. Lord Curzon, who has after long absence
regained a high Parliamentary reputation, gave brilliant
support to Lord Rosebery; and the Marquess of Lans-
downe, while clinging to "the old traditions," agreed
that the size of the House should be reduced, and
that the Lords, who would be selected by the here-
ditary Peers, should be reinforced by others from
outside—for instance, by Lords nominated on a durable
tenure by the Sovereign. All such schemes, however,
were declared insufficient by the Earl of Crewe, and
neither he nor his colleagues at this stage offered any
assistance or suggestion. They await the resolutions
of the House of Commons, and to these a firm
resistance has been threatened by Unionist Peers.

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FIVE OUT OF TWENTY-FIVE! THE REMARKABLE GRAND NATIONAL.



Photo, Sport and General.

THE START OF THE TWENTY-FIVE: THE BEGINNING OF THE REMARKABLE GRAND NATIONAL OF LAST WEEK.



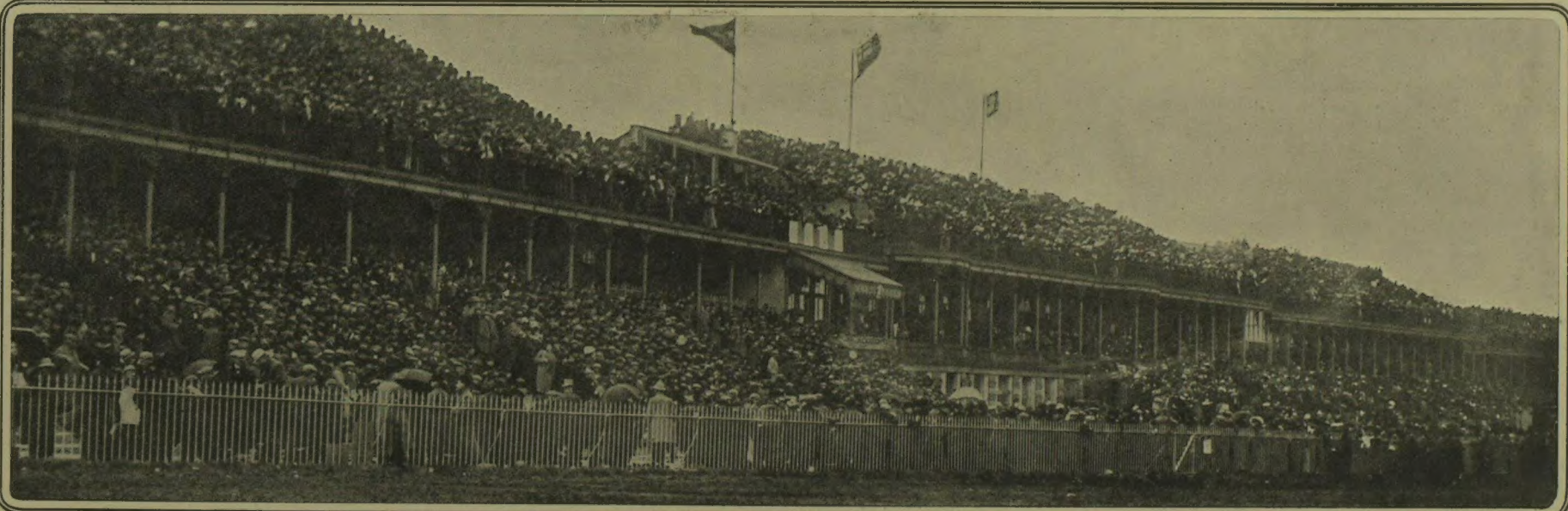
Photo, To'ical.

WHERE THE "WEEDING-OUT" PROCESS BEGAN: THE FIRST JUMP.



Photo, Sport and General.

THE FINISH: THREE OF THE FIVE HORSES THAT PASSED THE POST.



Photo, L.N.A.

JENKINSTOWN'S GRAND NATIONAL: A VIEW OF THE VARIOUS STANDS DURING THE GREAT RACE.

A good deal of capital has been made of the fact that only five of the twenty-five starters for the Grand National finished, and there are those who ask whether the obstacles have not been made too formidable. On the other hand, it is pointed out that it cannot be said that the obstacles alone were to blame, that five of the "unfortunates" were knocked down by riderless horses, that two fell on the flat, that one was tailed off and pulled up, and that two or three refused. The winner, Jenkinstown, is the property of Mr. Stanley Howard, and was ridden by Chadwick. Mr. Howard has now won the Grand National twice in four years. His previous winner was Eremon. Jenkinstown started at 100 to 8. The time was 10 minutes 4 4-5 seconds.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

UNDER the title "Good Stories Spoilt by Great Authors," a considerable essay might be written. In fact, it shall be written. It shall be written now. The mere fact that some fable has passed through a master mind does not imply by any means that it must have been improved. Eminent men have misappropriated public stories, as they have misappropriated public stores. It is always supposed (apparently) that anyone who borrows from the original brotherhood of men is not bound to pay back. It is supposed that if Shakespeare took the legend of Lear, or Goethe the legend of Faust, or Wagner the legend of Tannhäuser, they must have been very right, and the legends ought to be grateful to them. My own impression is that they were sometimes very wrong, and that the legends might sue them for slander. Briefly, it is always assumed that the poem that somebody made is vastly superior to the ballad that everybody made. For my part I take the other view. I prefer the gossip of the many to the scandal of the few. I distrust the narrow individualism of the artist, trusting rather the natural communism of the craftsmen. I think there is one thing more important than the man of genius—and that is the genius of man.

Let me promptly, in a parenthetical paragraph, confess that I cannot get Shakespeare into this theory of mine. As far as I can see, Shakespeare made all his stories better; and as far as I can see, he could hardly have made them worse. He seems to have specialised in making good plays out of bad novels. If Shakespeare were alive now I suppose he would make a sweet springtime comedy out of an anecdote in a sporting paper. I suppose he would make a starry and awful tragedy out of one of the penny novelettes. But as Shakespeare does not support my argument I propose to leave him out of my article.

In the instance of Milton, however, I think my case can be stoutly maintained; only that Milton's story being Scriptural is not perhaps so safe to dogmatise about. In one sense Milton spoiled Eden as much as the snake did. He made a magnificent poem, and yet he missed the poetical point. For in "Paradise Lost" (if I remember right) Milton substitutes for the primal appetite for a strange fruit an elaborate psychological and sentimental motive. He makes Adam eat the fruit deliberately, "not deceived," with the object of sharing Eve's misfortune. In other words, he makes all human wickedness originate in an act of essential goodness, or, at the worst, of very excusable romanticism. Now all our meannesses did not begin in magnanimity; if we are cads and blackguards (as we are) it is not because our first ancestor behaved like a husband and a gentleman. The story, as it stands in the Bible, is infinitely more sublime and delicate. There all evil is traced to that ultimate unreasoning insolence which will not accept even the kindest conditions; that profoundly inartistic anarchy that objects to a limit as such. It is not indicated that the fruit was of attractive hue or taste: its attraction was that it was forbidden. In Eden there was a maximum of liberty and a minimum of veto; but some veto is essential even to the enjoyment of liberty. The finest thing about a free meadow is the hedge at the end of it. The moment the hedge is abolished it is no longer a meadow, but a waste, as Eden was after its one limitation was lost. This Bible idea that all sins and sorrows spring from a certain fever of pride, which cannot enjoy unless it controls, is a much deeper and more piercing truth than Milton's mere suggestion that a gentleman got entangled by his chivalry to a lady. Genesis, with sounder common-sense, makes Adam after the Fall lose his chivalry in a rather marked and startling manner.

The same theory of deterioration might be urged in the case of Goethe and the Faust legend. I do not speak, of course, of the poetry in detail, which

is above any criticism. I speak of the outline of Goethe's "Faust"—or rather, of the outline of the first part; the second part has no outline, like Mr. Mantalini's Countesses. Now the actual story of Faust, Mephistopheles, and Margaret seems to me infinitely less exalted and beautiful than the old story of Faust, Mephistopheles, and Helen. I had the pleasure of seeing in Yorkshire the old wooden puppet play of "Faustus"

that has since been performed in London; and the Yorkshire dolls were much more living than some of the London actors. The marionettes were trying to express themselves as men; there were times, alas! when eminent actors tried to express themselves as marionettes; but that is not the true objection. The true objection is this: that, in the mediæval play, Faust is damned for doing a great sin: swearing loyalty to eternal evil that he may possess Helen of Troy, the supreme bodily beauty. The old Faust is damned for doing a great sin; but the new Faust is saved for doing a small sin—a mean sin. Goethe's Faust is not intoxicated and swept away by the intolerable sweetness of some supernatural lady. Goethe's Faust, so soon as he is made a young man, promptly and really becomes a young rascal. He gets at once into a local intrigue—I will not say into a local entanglement because (as in most similar cases) only the woman is entangled. But surely there is something of the bad side of Germany, there is something of the vulgar sentimentalist, in this hotch-potch of seduction and salvation! The man ruins the woman; the woman, therefore, saves the man; and that is the moral, *die ewige Weiblichkeit*. Somebody who has had the pleasure shall be purified because somebody else has had the pain; and so his cruelty shall finally be the same as kindness. Personally, I prefer the puppet play: where Faust is finally torn by black devils and dragged down to hell. I find it less depressing.

Again, the same principle, as far as I can make out, marks Wagner's version of "Tannhäuser"—or rather, his perversion of "Tannhäuser." This great legend of the early Middle Ages, plainly and properly told, is one of the most tremendous things in human history or fable. Tannhäuser, a great knight, committed a terrible transcendental sin, that cut him off from all the fellowship of sinners. He became the lover of Venus herself, the incarnation of pagan sensuality. Coming out of those evil caverns to the sun, he strayed to Rome and asked the Pope if such as he could repent and be saved. The Pope answered, in substance, that there are limits to everything. A man so cut off from Christian sanity (he said) could no more repent than the Pope's stick cut from a tree could grow leaves again. Tannhäuser went away in despair, and descended again into the caverns of eternal death, only, after he had gone, the Pope looked at his stick one fine morning and saw that it was sprouting leaves. To me that tale is one terrific crash of Agnosticism and Catholicism. Wagner, I believe, made Tannhäuser return repentant for the second time. If that is not spoiling a story, I do not know what is.

Lastly (to take a much smaller case), I have noticed all over Europe discussions about the morals of the play of "Salome," which Wilde could not get acted in English and afterwards rewrote in French. I do not see anything very practically immoral about the play, though much that is morbid and turgid. What strikes me most about Wilde's "Salome" is that it is startlingly inartistic. It spoils the whole point of a particularly artistic incident. The brilliant bitterness of the old Bible story consists in the complete innocence and indifference of the dancing girl. A subtle despot was plotting a statesmanlike clemency; a secretive Queen was plotting savage vengeance. A dancer (a mere child, I always fancied) was the daughter of the vengeful Queen and danced before the diplomatic despot. In riotous relaxation he asked the little girl to name any present she liked. Bewildered with such fairy-tale benevolence, the girl ran to ask her mother what she should choose; the patient and pitiless Queen saw her chance, and asked for the death of her enemy. In place of this strong, ironic tale of a butterfly used as a hornet, "Salome" has some sickly and vulgar business of the dancer being in love with the Prophet. I am not sure about its being bad morality; for its morality is its effect on mankind. But I know it is bad art; for its art is its effect on me.



THE GERMAN CRUSADE IN PALESTINE: THE KAISER AS A KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

FROM THE STATUE BY ALBERT MORITZ WOLFF.

As we note elsewhere, German influence in the Holy Land is very strong, and Prince Eitel Friedrich of Prussia, the Emperor's second son, has gone to Jerusalem to open a new German hospice on the Mount of Olives. He has taken with him, as a present from his father, two bronze statues of the Emperor and Empress, more than life-size, executed by the Berlin sculptor, Albert Moritz Wolff. That of the Kaiser, shown in the above photograph, represents him in the costume of a Crusader, as a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. A model of the hospice is held in the hand of the statue of the Empress, a photograph of which is given on our "Portraits and World's News" Page. It has been arranged that Prince Eitel Friedrich, as Grand Master of the Order of St. John, shall unveil the two statues on April 9.



1. MR. G. E. PUTNAM (OXFORD) WINS THROWING THE HAMMER, WITH A THROW OF 146 FT. 8 IN.
2. MR. W. GAVIN (CAMBRIDGE) WINS THE MILE IN 4 MIN. 26 4-5 SEC.
3. MR. A. E. CATOR (OXFORD) WINS THE THREE MILES IN 14 MIN. 45 4-5 SEC.
4. MR. H. R. RAGG (CAMBRIDGE) WINS THE 100 YARDS IN 10 2-5 SEC.

5. MR. M. J. SUSSKIND (CAMBRIDGE) WINS PUTTING THE WEIGHT WITH A PUT OF 37 FT.
6. MR. M. G. D. MURRAY (CAMBRIDGE) WINS THE LONG JUMP WITH A JUMP OF 21 FT. 5 1/2 IN.
7. MR. M. V. MACDONALD (OXFORD) WINS THE 120 YARDS HURDLES IN 16 SEC.
8. COUNT L. V. LUDINSKY (CAMBRIDGE) TIES WITH MR. BELLERBY FOR FIRST IN THE HIGH JUMP, WITH A JUMP OF 5 FT. 8 IN.

9. MR. P. J. BAKER (CAMBRIDGE) WINS THE HALF-MILE IN 1 MIN. 57 AND 3-5 SEC.
10. MR. A. C. B. BELLERBY (CAMBRIDGE) TIES WITH COUNT LUDINSKY FOR FIRST PLACE IN THE HIGH JUMP, WITH A JUMP OF 5 FT. 8 IN.
11. MR. W. T. WETTENHALL (CAMBRIDGE) WINS THE QUARTER-MILE IN 51 AND 1-5 SEC.

CAMBRIDGE DEFEAT OXFORD BY SEVEN EVENTS TO THREE: THE WINNERS AT THE INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

NINE PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



BOUGHT BY MR. OTTO KAHN, THE AMERICAN BANKER, FOR HALF-A-MILLION DOLLARS (ABOUT £100,000):

"A FULL-LENGTH FAMILY GROUP" BY FRANZ HALS.

This famous "full-length family group" by Franz Hals, which has been said to represent the artist, his second wife and his two children, has been bought, in New York, by Mr. Otto Kahn, the banker, who has given 500,000 dollars for it. It will be recalled that the picture was one of the three famous paintings that changed hands and became the property of those world-famous art dealers, the Messrs. Duveen, in October of last year, and that at the time we reproduced both the Franz Hals and the Titians concerned. The picture that has now become the property of Mr. Kahn was owned by Colonel Warde, of Westerham. There are many who doubt whether the group is really one of the artist and his family, arguing that it is very much more likely that it shows a well-to-do merchant and his family. The painting appears to have been unknown to all writers on Hals until it was lent to the Old Masters' Exhibition in 1906.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. DUVEEN.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS



LORD SKELMERSDALE.

Who becomes Earl of Lathom owing to his Father's Sudden Death at Sea.



PRINCE FREDERICK HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Who has become a Roman Catholic, given his Fortune to the Church, and Entered a Monastery.

new torpedo-boat
destroyers ordered
by the Federal
Government. The
first of them—the
Parramatta—was

launched on the Clyde last month, from the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company's yard at Govan, the christening ceremony being performed by Mrs. Asquith, who described the vessel as "first-born of the Commonwealth Navy." The launch was illustrated in our issue of Feb. 19. The other two destroyers (one at the Fairfield Works, and the other at the yard of Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers at Dumbarton) are also practically completed. The *Yarra*, it is said, is to be launched on April 9, and the third one, which is now in the slips, is to be taken to pieces and shipped to Australia. The Australian fleet, which will cost nearly four millions, is to comprise one *Dreadnought* cruiser, three second-class cruisers of the *Bristol* type, six destroyers, and three submarines.

Mr. Marshall Jackman has this week assumed the presidency of the National Union of Teachers at the Plymouth Conference. Born at Exeter, where he served his apprenticeship as a pupil teacher at the time Dr. Macnamara was similarly engaged at the same school, Mr. Jackman was trained at the old Borough Road College. When "Dr. Mac." became associated politically with North Camberwell, Mr. Jackman acted as his agent, and served in that capacity for years.

After a long connection with the Michael Faraday Schools at Walworth, two or three years ago he was transferred to a Homerton school. This will be Mr. Jackman's second tenure of office as President of the N.U.T., his other term having been ten years ago. This is only the second time in the history of the Union that a member has served two terms of presidency. For three years he has been a member of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education. Mr. Jackman's chief work on behalf of the teachers has been Parliamentary work. The superannuation scheme for teachers, now being considered by the L.C.C., was also drawn up by him, and is supported by both parties. It was expected that there would be about three thousand persons present at the Plymouth Conference, and among those who promised to attend were several foreign delegates.

One of the most interesting incidents in the life of the late Sir Alan Colquhoun of Luss, the head of

Continued overleaf

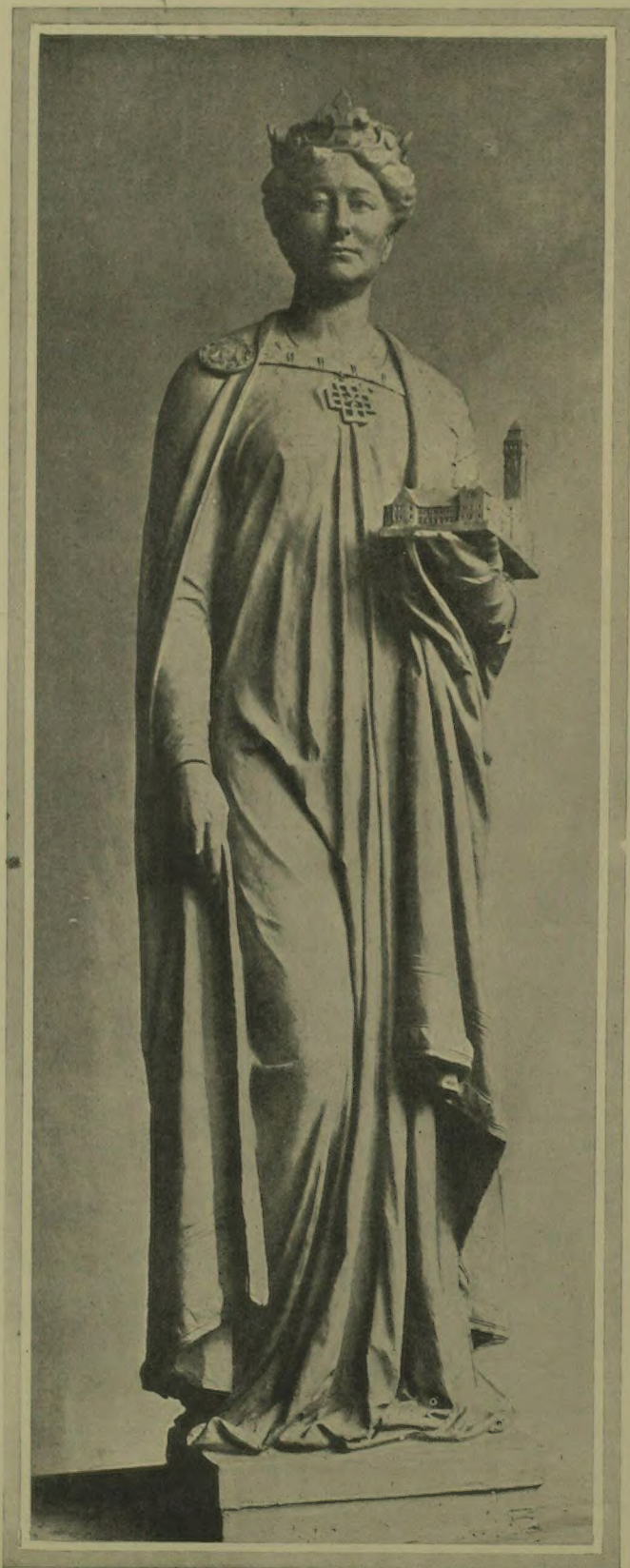


THE LATE MR. TOM BROWNE,
The well-known Humorous Artist.

Phil May died), was received with widespread regret. He was once described by Archdeacon Sinclair as "the sunniest soul in Christendom," and by means of his pencil he managed to radiate his sunshine far and wide. "Tom Browne's Annual" had become a household word, and his "Khaki Alphabet Book," "Cycle Sketch-Book," and "The Night Side of London" were also very well known. Mr. Browne was born at Nottingham in 1872, was educated at St. Mary's National School, and worked as a boy in the lace market, afterwards becoming apprenticed to a firm of lithographers. He began work as an artist at the age of seventeen, and his first studio was a loft over a stable. At twenty-three he left Nottingham and came to London, and two years later had a picture hung in the Academy. He soon achieved a great success with his comic drawings, and his output was very large. Much of his most brilliant work of late years was contributed to the *Sketch* and other of the lighter illustrated

Among artists who have contributed to the gaiety of life, the late Mr. Tom Browne was one of the most brilliant and popular, and the news of his early death, at the age of thirty-eight (the same age at which with widespread by Archdeacon Christendom," and red to radiate his Browne's Annual," and his "Khaki Book," and "The very well known. am in 1872, was school, and worked onwards becoming hers. He began seventeen, and his . At twenty-three London, and two in the Academy with his comic large. Much of s was contributed lighter illustrated papers. He cherished ambitions as a serious painter, which he gave great promise of being able to fulfil.

In our photograph of a statue of the German Empress it will be seen that she is represented holding in her hand a model of the new German hospice on the Mount of Olives, at Jerusalem, known as the "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Stiftung."



THE GERMAN EMPRESS IN MÆDIÆVAL COSTUME, HOLDING A MODEL
OF THE NEW GERMAN HOSPICE AT JERUSALEM.

parents, the Emperor and Empress. The order, which consists of a red Jerusalem cross, with four small crosses between the four arms, and a white eight-pointed cross of St. John in the centre, is hung round the neck by a white ribbon. The cross itself depends from a gold carrier formed of the initials "A. V. S." (Auguste Victoria Stiftung). The Grand Master will, with the Emperor's consent, award the cross to any man or woman who shall render a service to the hospice. The statue of the Empress is by the well-known German sculptor, Albert Moritz Wolff.

Commander Clarkson, of the Australian Navy, has come to this country on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia to arrange matters connected with the building of the three

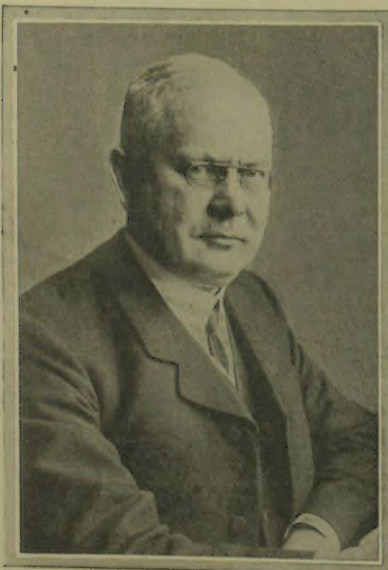
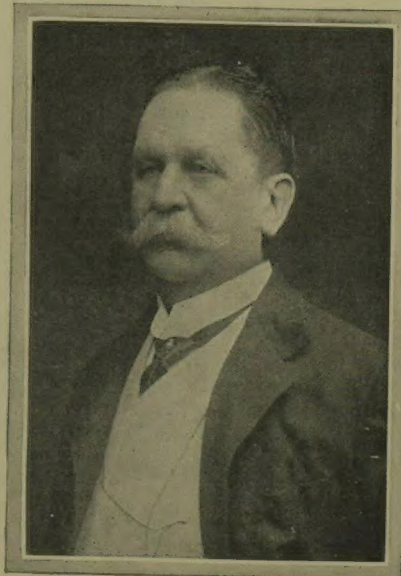


Photo
COMMANDER CLARKSON.

Who is in England in Connection with the New
Vessels for the Australian Navy.



MR. MARSHALL JACKMAN,
The New President of the National Union
of Teachers.



THE LATE COL. SIR ALAN J. COLQUHOUN,
Bt. K.C.B.

YASHMAKS AND PARISIAN GOWNS:

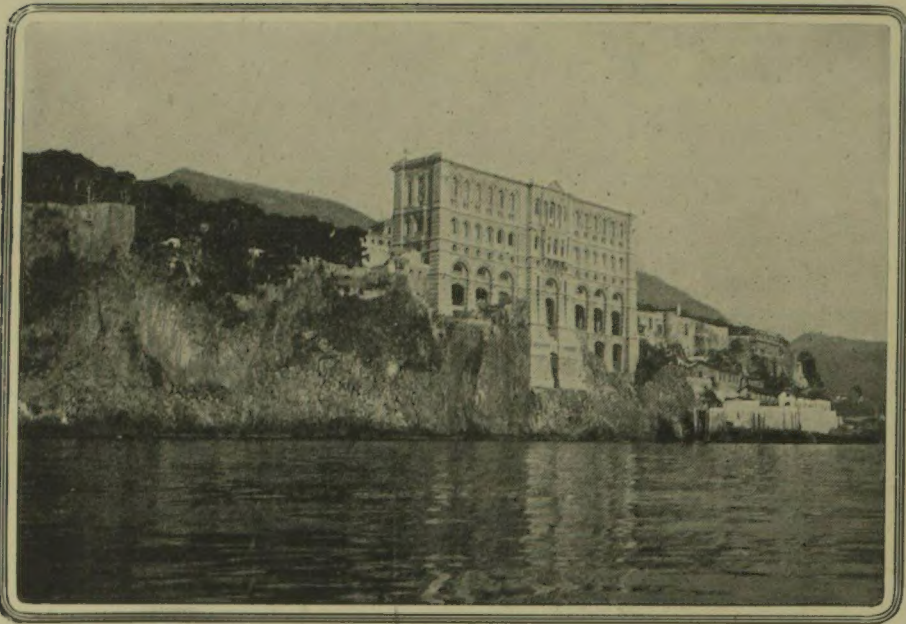
DAUGHTERS OF EGYPT; AND STEP-DAUGHTERS OF PARIS.



VEILED LADIES AT THE DRESSMAKER'S: IN A "TRYING-ON" ROOM IN CAIRO.

Our photograph shows a curious, but not uncommon, scene in one of the "trying-on" rooms of a famous dressmaking establishment in Cairo. Modern enough to desire French frocks and frills, the fashionable women of Cairo are still conventional enough to keep the face veiled with the yashmak and to be accompanied to the couturière's by a black "chaperon." They may be step-daughters of Paris; but they are daughters of Egypt. The women of all the great harems now dress in the European manner.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CHUSSEAU-FLAVIENS.



A BUILDING IT IS REPORTED THE GERMAN EMPEROR MAY INAUGURATE: THE OCEANOGRAPHIC MUSEUM ERECTED AT MONACO BY THE PRINCE OF MONACO—SEEN FROM THE SEA.

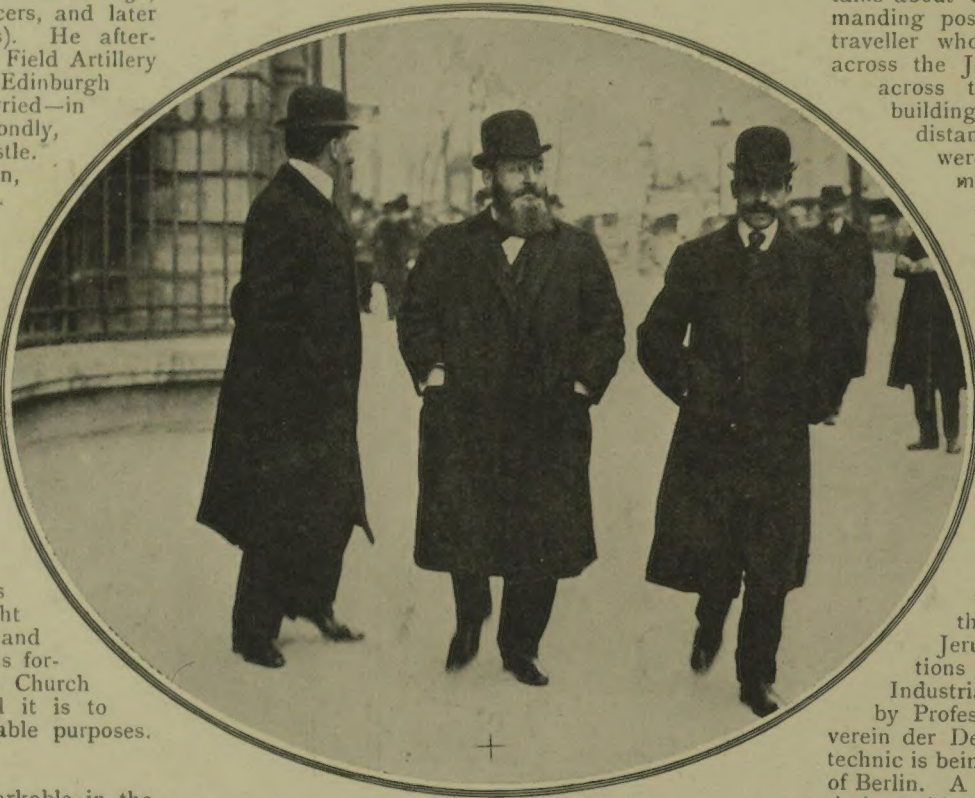
There is a rumour that the new Oceanographic Museum at Monaco, which is to be opened to-morrow (the 27th) will be inaugurated by the German Emperor, but at the time of writing this is by no means certain. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by the German Minister to France, acting for the Kaiser.

fired. It grazed Sir Alan's neck as he rushed forward, but happily did no serious damage, and the girl was saved. At the subsequent trial her assailant received a long sentence. Sir Alan Colquhoun was born in 1838, and was at one time in the 16th Lancers, and later in the Black Watch (42nd Highlanders). He afterwards commanded the Edinburgh Royal Field Artillery (Reserve) and succeeded the Duke of Edinburgh as Honorary Colonel. He was twice married—in 1884 to Miss Justine Kennedy, and, secondly, to Miss Anna McRae, of Kames Castle. The baronetcy passes to his eldest son, Mr. Ian Colquhoun, of the Scots Guards.

In view of the activity of the German imperial house in religious and philanthropic affairs in the Holy Land, it is of particular interest to note that a cousin of the Kaiser, Prince Frederick Henry of Prussia, has lately become a convert to Roman Catholicism, has ceded his entire fortune to the Church, and has entered an Italian monastery as a monk. Prince Frederick Henry is the eldest son of the late Prince Albert, Regent of Brunswick, whose father (also named Prince Albert) was a brother of the German Emperor's grandfather. Prince Frederick Henry was born at Hanover in 1874. He is a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and of five other Orders. The amount of his fortune, which he has given to the Roman Church in Italy, is estimated at £250,000, and it is to be devoted solely to humane and charitable purposes.

German Progress in Palestine. Nothing is more remarkable in the recent history of the Holy Land than the growth of German interests and German institutions, religious and philanthropic; and concrete evidence of this progress on the part of Germany in Palestine is afforded by the two pages of illustrations given elsewhere in this Number. With regard to the German hospice and sanatorium which, as there stated, Prince Eitel Friedrich has gone to open, it may be mentioned that it was named after the German Empress because she suggested its

erection and chose the site, when she accompanied the Kaiser to Jerusalem, in 1898, and he dedicated the Church of the Redeemer, the centre of the German



ALLEGED TO HAVE EMBEZZLED A VERY LARGE SUM OF MONEY: M. DUEZ (+), A FORMER LIQUIDATOR OF THE PROPERTY OF SOME OF THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN FRANCE, LEAVING THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE.

Considerable astonishment was felt in Paris recently when M. Duez, a former liquidator of the property of some of the religious orders in France, was arrested on a charge of embezzling a considerable sum of money, some have said £200,000. M. Duez has already appeared before the examining magistrate; and the affair has led to several somewhat heated discussions in the Chamber of Deputies.

Evangelical party there. Since that occasion the greatest progress in extending German influence has been made. The cost of the new hospice, which contains about one hundred rooms and occupies a commanding position, was some two million francs. A traveller who the other day ascended Mount Nebo, across the Jordan, that he might, like Moses, gaze across the Promised Land, remarked that the buildings that could be discerned from that great distance standing out in and near Jerusalem were all German institutions. One of the most influential foreign societies in the Holy City to-day is the German Jerusalem Society, which controls not only institutions of German origin, but has also acquired many others founded by other nationalities, such as the Swedish Hospital at Bethlehem, the Bethlehem Mission, and the Syrian Orphanage and Industrial School at Jerusalem. There are German Catholic as well as German Protestant institutions there—for example, the St. Paul's Catholic Hospice, one of the finest buildings in Jerusalem; and several convents and schools for boys and girls. The Church of the Dormition de la Ste. Vierge, with its monastery and lofty tower, on Mount Zion, is occupied by the Benedictines. There are also at Jerusalem many important Jewish institutions of German origin, such as the Art and Industrial School called "Bazalel," founded by Professor Schatz, and the schools of the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden. At Haifa, a large polytechnic is being built through the efforts of Dr. Nathan, of Berlin. A German pipe-manufacturing firm is negotiating with the Jerusalem Municipality with a view to bringing in a much-needed water-supply. It will be remembered also that the important excavations at Jericho, which we illustrated a few months ago, were made by the German Oriental Society. From a consideration of these facts, it is apparent that, as elsewhere in the Turkish Empire on other lines of effort, so in Jerusalem and its neighbourhood, in religious, philanthropic and economic matters, no other nation can compare with Germany in its progress of late years, and in the extent and value of its material interests.



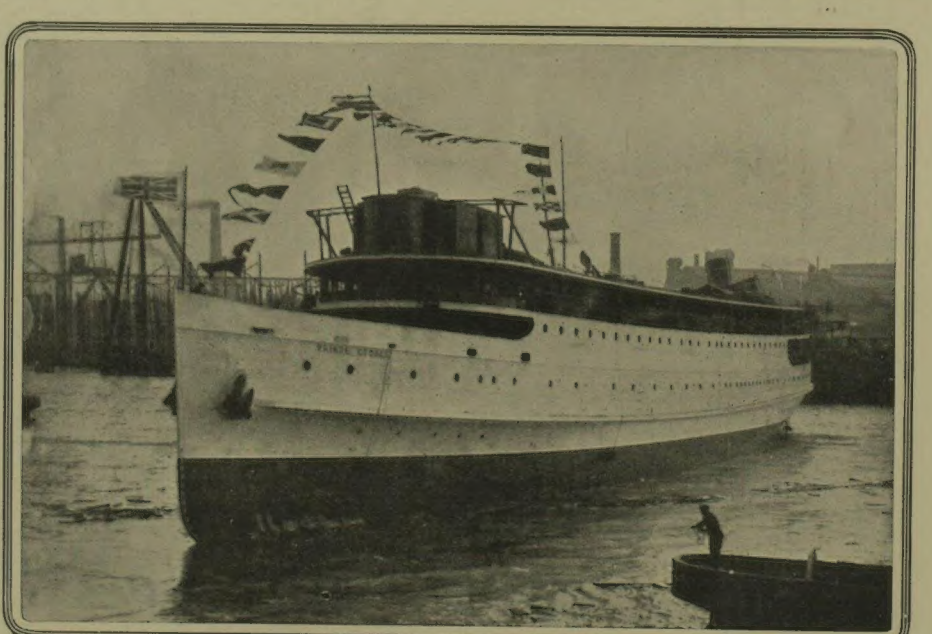
THE NEW HOME FOR THE DEEP-SEA WONDERS COLLECTED BY THE PRINCE OF MONACO: THE NEW OCEANOGRAPHIC MUSEUM, WHICH IS TO BE INAUGURATED TO-MORROW (THE 27TH).

As is well known, the Prince of Monaco spends much time and money in the study of Oceanography. The new museum will house the many deep-sea wonders he has collected during his voyages. These have been arranged and catalogued, and the Aquarium is stocked with specimens of most, if not all, of the Mediterranean fishes.



IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ASSEMBLY WHICH GOVERNED FRANCE AFTER THE ABOLITION OF ROYALTY—FROM SEPTEMBER 1792, TO OCTOBER 1795: THE MONUMENT OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, FOR THE PANTHÉON IN PARIS.

The monument, which is by M. Ricard, is to be set up in the Panthéon, and is "fathered" by the Secretary of State for Beaux Arts. The Republic is seen looking down upon those who would sacrifice themselves for her. On the steps below the pedestal are two groups, one representing Thought, consisting of leading members of the Convention, Danton, Robespierre, Condorcet, Camille Desmoulins, Gensonné, Marat, and Vergniaud; the other, Action, showing the army marching towards the frontier.

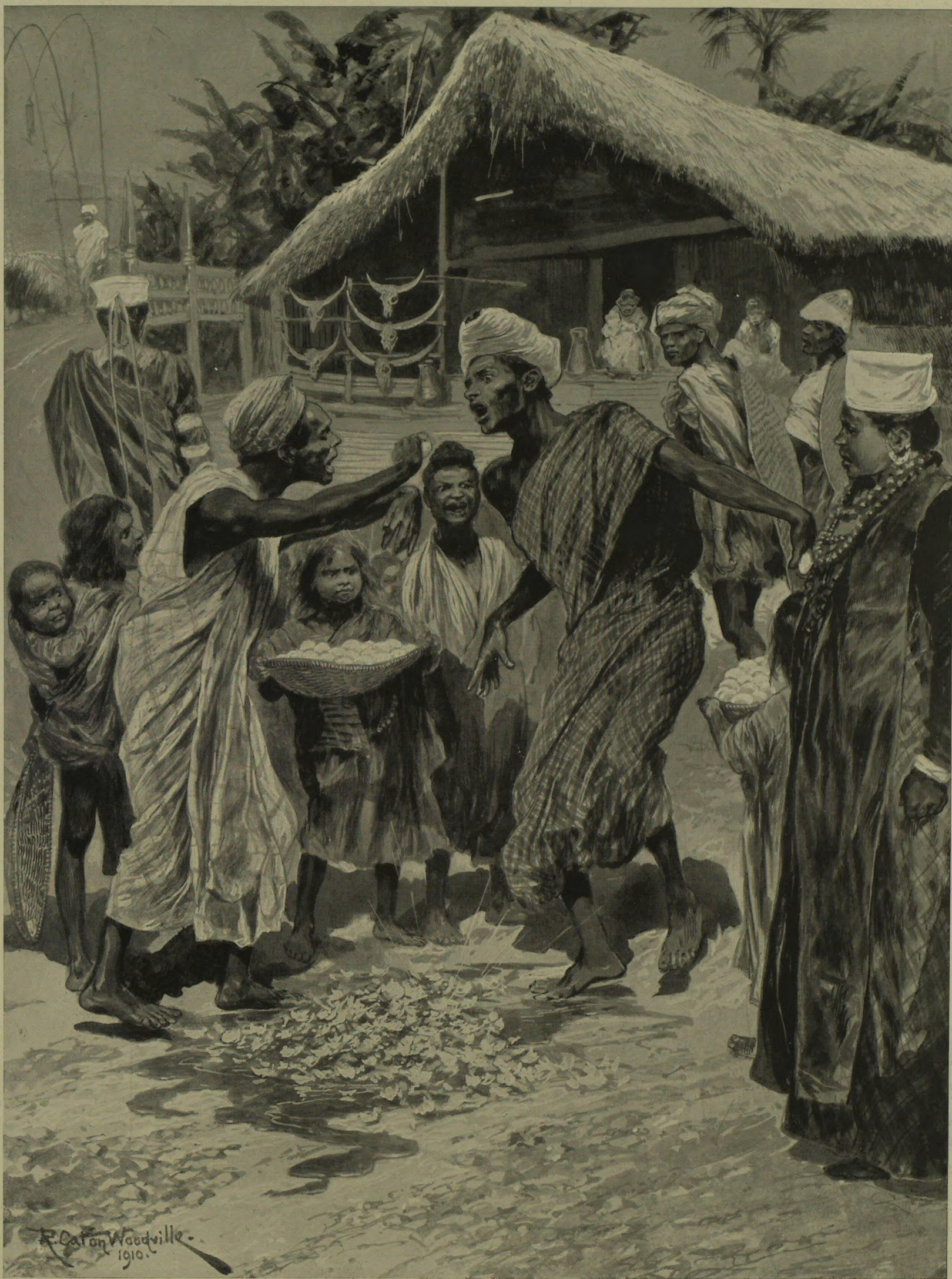


ONE OF THE TWO VESSELS THAT ARE TO INAUGURATE A SERVICE ALONG SOME 750 MILES OF THE COAST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: THE TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER STEAM-SHIP "PRINCE GEORGE."

The "Prince George," which was launched the other day at the Wallsend Shipyard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, belongs to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of Canada. With her sister ship, the "Prince Rupert," she will inaugurate an important service along some 750 miles of the beautiful coast of British Columbia, among innumerable islands between Prince Rupert and Vancouver Island, and thence to Tacoma or Seattle. She can take about 220 first-class passengers and 1500 excursionists.

EGGS AS EXCLAMATION MARKS! KHASIS ARGUING.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



EMPHASISING THEIR POINTS BY BREAKING EGGS: A FIERCE DISCUSSION BETWEEN KHASIS.

Mr. Caton Woodville illustrates a remarkable scene in the Khasi Hills, a district of Assam. The use of the egg as an exclamation mark is excellently described in Mr. John Foster Fraser's most fascinating book, "Quaint Subjects of the King," from which we make the following extract: "No event of any importance in the life of a Khasi takes place without divination by egg-breaking. The number of eggs broken for omens is only limited by the resources of the owner. Groups of Khasis may be seen arguing and wrangling for hours, and accompanying their ejaculations by furiously banging an egg on the ground, until in time they are standing in a disgusting mess of egg-shells, yolks, and the blood-red saliva caused by betel-chewing. When the success or failure of some prospective event is in question, the custom is to drop an egg on a peculiarly shaped board, and then, from the configuration of the splashed yolk, and the position of the bits of shell, draw an augury concerning what is likely to happen. When it is desired to discover the cause of some sickness or misfortune, the man addresses the egg after this fashion—'Oh egg, I am only a man, and ignorant, and can divine nothing. You can communicate with spirits, and between them and us have intercourse. Now, say, who has done this—who has caused this man to fall sick? If the spirit is in the house, let the signs be on the left; if out of the house, on the right.' Then he spits on the egg, and, taking some clay in his hands, smears it over, so that the outside of the shell may be quite unmistakable when it is smashed. Apology is made to the egg by the man saying—'I don't spit on you to insult you, but to clean you and give you a colour,' and then it is hurled upon the board as already described."

At the Sign

of St. Paul's

The inhabitants of St. Paul's Churchyard are much disturbed by soldiers and others—



playing nine pins at unseasonable hours. From a printed notice dated May 27th 1851—

ANDREW LANG ON THE STORY OF TRISTRAM AND ISEULT.

CONCERNING Sir Tristram, the good knight, and the fair Iseult, our lovers for this week, wit ye well that men speak diversely, and are not all in the same tale. What Thomas saith (whether he be that Scot of Ercildoune, as the good knight Sir Walter Scott willeth, or some other Thomas) holds not course with the story of that other good Sir Thomas of Malory. But him I choose to follow, namely Sir Thomas Malory, in his book that is cleped "La Morte d'Arthur." This I do, not as one ignorant of what other makers chronicle, such as Messire Algernon of the House of Swinburne, now with the Saints, but because Sir Thomas Malory was well learned concerning times past, and was one that wrote well and feteously.

Let it be known, then, that Sir Tristram had to uncle King Mark of Cornwall, and that King Mark sent him, being then a fair young knight and the best of harpers, and the best knight in things of venerie, to ask for him, from King Angus of Ireland, the hand of the fair Iseult. Then said King Angus, who held Sir Tristram in great love and honour, "Ye shall have her to do as it

THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN'S HEIR AS SOLDIER: THE MOINASALTANAT, SIRDAR INYATULLAH KHAN.

"The Sirdar Inyatullah Khan . . . gives promise of making a good man later on, for he is very eager to learn all he can about his military duties, taking his place in the ranks as an ordinary sepoy. Not content with this, he goes through the gymnastic course."



The Amir's Heir. Said Mahmoud.

THE FIRST FOOTBALL MATCH IN AFGHANISTAN: THE AMIR'S HEIR AND A TEAM AGAINST SAID MAHMOUD EFFENDI AND A TEAM.

Mr. Thornton taught the Amir's heir something about football, and was asked to mark out a football ground. "A few days after, all being ready, I informed his Royal Highness, and he said, 'Now, from what you have told me about the game, it is usual to have sides; so I will make up a side of my own attendants, and our opponents shall be Said Mahmoud Effendi [the Turkish colonel] and ten men of his regiment. You, Mr. Thornton, must run about and explain the rules as the game proceeds.'"

pleaseth you—to wed her yourself, as likes me best, or to give her unto your uncle, King Mark."

Then sailed the fair Iseult with Sir Tristram, having with her the chief of her ladies, Dame Bragwayne.

Tristram sought her, and sorrowed till he was out of his mind. But here, I wot, Sir Thomas

IN THE LAND RULED BY THE LAMP OF FAITH AND NATION: THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN: AND SCENES IN KABUL.

Illustrations Reproduced from "Leaves from an Afghan Scrap-book," by Ernest and Annie Thornton, by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray. (SEE REVIEW ON OUR "LITERATURE" PAGE.)

cannot be well believed, for that Sir Palamedes was a knight of paynim Greece that fought at Troy town, and was drowned by his enemies while he was fishing, as ye may read

tells about his jousting in tournaments, and how he overthrew Sir Palamedes, that Grecian knight, and caused him to be christened. Of the rest, says Sir Thomas, "there is no rehearsal," though there is much more to be

THE LAMP OF FAITH AND NATION: THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN AS A YOUNG MAN.

"It is well known that Habibullah Khan has strong leanings towards English fashions, and sometimes has an expert tailor brought up from India to Kabul, or Jelalabad, to replenish the Royal wardrobe. After such a revision, his Majesty spends days in sorting up his discarded suits, hosiery, 'toppees,' and gloves, etc., into lots."

And the Queen, the mother of Iseult, gave to Bragwayne a drink magical, that King Mark should drink it on the wedding-day. "And then," said she, "I undertake that they shall love each other all the days of their life."

Now this drink was in a flask of gold, very fair, and so it was that on a day when they were at sea, and were athirst, Sir Tristram espied this flask, and it seemed to him, by the colour and fragrance, that the wine therein was noble wine.

So he took it in his hand, and said, "Madame Iseult, here is the best drink that ever ye drank, that your maiden, Dame Bragwayne, and my servant have kept for themselves." Then they laughed, and each drank to other freely, wherefore, that wine being of virtue magical, they loved each other so well that never their love departed for weal or woe.

Now, Sir Thomas tells here much goodly matter concerning Sir Palamedes, and how he loved the fair Iseult, and carried her away from King Mark of Cornwall, and how Sir



Amir Habibullah Khan.

Sirdar Nasarullah Khan.

WITH THEIR NURSES, AMUSERS, AND HANDKERCHIEF-CARRIERS: THE AMIR HABIBULLAH KHAN AND HIS BROTHER, SIRDAR NASARULLAH KHAN, AT THE AGE OF THREE AND TWO RESPECTIVELY.

in the Greek book called "Cypria," by Messire Stasinus, who died eight hundred years before the first Christmas Day; so that here, I say, Sir Thomas hath been beguiled by nigromancy, and speaks not sooth. For no man can always find a length, as men say, but will anon be off the spot.

serve to end well, for they betray the unsuspecting Uncle Mark in various unworthy ways, and Iseult actually plots the death of her lady, Dame Bragwayne, merely because the loyal Bragwayne knows too much about her mistress's conduct. Sir Tristram, as the best of harpers and hunters, was very popular in the Middle Ages, but he and Iseult are, at most, poor shadows of Lancelot and Guinevere.

IMMEDIATELY BEFORE TAKING THE "BURKAH": A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD KABULI GIRL.

The burkah "resembles a voluminous skirt, closely gathered in at the top and sewed on to a cap. In front of an Afghan woman's eyes is fixed a linen 'rui-band,' which has in it a few tiny squares of drawn threadwork, and what she sees through these is all she knows of the world outside her home."

rehearsed. Indeed, the rest is told in various ways, as by Tennyson, where King Mark (a very ill-used potentate and uncle) lies in wait for his nephew and rival, Tristram, and cleaves him through the head.

There is also the version in which Tristram marries the other Iseult, Iseult of Brittany of the fair hands, and how he comes to die in his bed, and Iseult the First comes and takes her last farewell of him. But I have at hand only Malory's book in Dr. Oskar Sommer's edition, and any reader may end the story as he pleases, perhaps in the manner of Wagner's opera: certainly it did not end well. There are versions, as in the rhymed English romance, where the lovers by no means de-

GREAT LOVE-STORIES: No. X.—TRISTRAM AND ISEULT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



ISEULT OF IRELAND, THE NOBLE SURGEON: SIR TRISTRAM'S WOUND HEALED BY "LA BEALE ISOUDE."

"Then the King [King Angus, of Ireland] for great favour made Sir Tristram to be put in his daughter's ward and keeping, because she was a noble surgeon. And so when she had searched his wound, she found in the bottom of his wound that there was poison, and within a little while she healed him, and therefore Tristram cast great love to La Beale Isoude, for she was at that time the fairest lady of the world, and there Sir Tristram learned her to harp, and she began to have a great fantasy unto Sir Tristram."

—SIR THOMAS MALORY, "MORTE D'ARTHUR," BOOK VIII., CHAPTER IX. (SCOTT LIBRARY EDITION).

(See "At the Sign of St. Paul's.")

SCRIPTURE BY SCULPTURE: THE PICTURE POST - CARD IN ITS NEWEST AND MOST REMARKABLE FORM.



THE LIFE OF OUR LORD ILLUSTRATED IN CLAY.

The religious picture is everywhere evident. Old masters and modern painters alike have found inspiration in the Scriptures. Now it is the vogue of the modeller in clay, who, it must be said, has turned his talents to excellent account. As may be seen, the results of his work are such that they cannot fail to be appreciated. Indeed, without the aid of colour, he has succeeded in obtaining a depth of tone that is perhaps only to be met with in the wood-carvings of the Gothic period.

A LIVING SYMBOL OF OUR LORD: A UNIQUE FORM OF WORSHIP.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, RICCARDO PELLEGRINI.



BOWING DOWN BEFORE A LIVING MAN REPRESENTING THE SAVIOUR AND STANDING ON AN ALTAR: AN EXTRAORDINARY GOOD FRIDAY CUSTOM IN ITALY.

In the beautiful district of Italy known as Bereguardo Aprico, the inhabitants have a picturesque and dramatic way of commemorating the tragedy of Calvary. Our Lord is represented by a living man, who is chosen by secret ballot during Lent. He has to remain throughout Good Friday standing erect, with a large cross hung from his neck, on an altar. Many

candles are lit before him, and the people gather in crowds to render him homage, kneeling and chanting mournful hymns. Offerings of money are made, the coins being put into large vessels placed in front of him. The collection is generally enormous, and he distributes it among the sick and poor whom he visits on Easter Day.

FRESCOES IN THE PRUSSIAN "ANOTHER PLACE": THE HISTORY OF WRITING.

PAINTINGS IN THE HERRENHAUS, OR HOUSE OF LORDS, OF PRUSSIA.



1. CUTTING RUNIC CHARACTERS ON A ROCK.
4. THE QUILL PEN IN USE.

2. WRITING ON WAX WITH A STYLE.
5. AT WORK WITH THE STEEL PEN.

3. ILLUMINATING MANUSCRIPTS IN A MONASTERY.
6. THE TYPE-WRITER OF THE PRESENT DAY.

These most interesting frescoes illustrating the history of writing are by Hans Koberstein, and have place in the Prussian Herrenhaus, or House of Lords. Of this Chamber, it may be said that, with the Abgeordnetenhaus, or Chamber of Deputies, it forms the Landtag, the representative assembly with which the King of Prussia shares the legislative authority. "The assent of the King and both Chambers is requisite for all laws," says the "Statesman's Year-Book." "Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the Abgeordnetenhaus, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Herrenhaus."—[FROM THE PAINTINGS BY HANS KOBERSTEIN.]



ART NOTES.

THERE are certain pictures—for some of us they number ten, for some fifty, but for the majority they total nearer a hundred—that may at a moment's notice be called to mind. Among the disembodied canvases in one such mental gallery is the picture of a garden. Upon the grass are set chairs and a table; but the pale grass, the empty chairs, the table with its linen and silver, the silent paths, the blank windows and wall beyond are but the ciphers that half conceal and half express the mystery of the twilight and the desolating sense of departure, or insufficiency, or whatever it may be that haunts the evening hour.

M. Le Sidaner was the painter; we remember the work because, unreasonably enough, we expect him to add indefinitely to the pictures that become memories. His exhibition at the Goupil Gallery, however, makes no addition, unless we are underestimating the staying powers of the beautiful and impressive "Paris, vu de Montmartre." In all the five pictures of the series which is named "Nuits de Paris," M. Le Sidaner's skill is, if possible, greater than of old. His reproduction of the atmosphere of the street, of the beauty that may cling even to the lamp-posts, and of the splendour that goes up in the glare from the shops or in the smoke from the chimney-stacks, is extraordinary. But we wish him back in his silent garden.



A DANCER AS A TANAGRA FIGURE OF A WOMAN MOURNING: MISS MARGARET MORRIS, WHO IS TO APPEAR IN THE REVIVAL OF "ORPHEUS."

Miss Margaret Morris, an English classical dancer, who was instructed in her art by Mr. Raymond Duncan, brother and tutor of Miss Isadora Duncan, who made so great an impression on London audiences when she appeared at the Duke of York's some while ago, is to take part in Mme. Marie Brema's revival of "Orpheus," which is announced for the 12th of next month. She it is who is in charge of the ballet and has designed the scenery. She is here posing as a well-known Tanagra figure of a woman mourning, which is in the British Museum.

cuses that are scattered at its base, reminds us of the many favourable sites for statuary that remain untenanted.

Watts's horse and rider may look better on the Matoppe Hills for which they were designed; but they prove, nevertheless, that the homely spaces of Kensington Gardens are quite able to accommodate heroic figures. There is no reason why the replica of one of the late Mr. J. M. Swan's vast lions, also destined for the Cecil Rhodes Memorial on the Matoppe Hills, should not be set somewhere between Lancaster Gate and Kensington Gore. A memorial of a great sculptor, whose themes all belong to the open air, but whose

work in London is, as far as we know, kept strictly indoors, must some day be set up, and we would urge the suggestion upon the great body of his admirers. If the Broad Walk may not have a lion, then Regent's Park must have one of Mr. Swan's incomparable Polar bears, or the Green Park a tiger.

One of the most curious things to be remarked in the history of the Japanese art move-



Photo. Ellis and Watery.

A NEW GRAND-OPERA PRIMA DONNA: MISS RUTH VINCENT AS GRETEL IN "HANSEL AND GRETEL," AT COVENT GARDEN.

ment in Europe, says Mr. Edward Strange in an introduction to the catalogue of Messrs. Goupil's exhibition in Bedford Street, is the neglect of the study of original drawings by the artists of Japan. This neglect may explain why Mr. Strange, who represents, of course, the Victoria and Albert Museum, was able to buy at auction the other day a miracle of penmanship, almost unthinkable to a Western worker, for a matter of five or six pounds. Mr. Strange's acquisition stands in the same relation to Beardsley's work as Beardsley's to the characteristic fumbling of European draughtsmen. The drawings in Bedford Street show the Japanese artist as the close imitator of Nature.

E. M.

MUSIC.

THE brief Easter vacation comes upon us very early this year, and the summer season will be longer and more important in many ways than any that has preceded it for some years past. The promise of new ventures is considerable. It is abundantly clear that Mr. Thomas Beecham is not discouraged by the results of his brief tenure of control at Covent Garden. Already there are rumours that the autumn season under his auspices will be rendered notable by the first production in England of "Salome," the absurd ban upon the great work of Dr. Strauss having been removed. People are also talking of the appearance of Caruso and Melba under Mr. Beecham's direction. It may be that the financial results of the seasons at the Metropolitan and Manhattan Opera Houses in New York have made the direction less anxious to maintain the costly practice of cornering the most expensive singers in the world. Everybody who has the interests of opera at heart will wish Mr. Beecham the success he may not always be able to command, but has not yet failed to deserve; the least hopeful aspect of the outlook lies in the reliance he has been compelled to place upon one opera in his recent repertoire. When we remember that the "Elektra" was given on four of the last seven nights of the season, after it had been presented some five or six times before in less than three weeks, there is a certain significant reflection upon the drawing powers of other work that needs no insistence here. Other pioneers of cheap opera in London have had ample occasion to complain of the support that is strictly limited to sensational operas or singers who can sing rubbish divinely. We know too that the "educational season" of Grand Opera inaugurated at the Manhattan Opera House last year by Mr. Oscar Hammerstein resulted in what is called in vulgar but significant parlance "a frost." However, while Mr. Beecham has the courage of his convictions, and cares to give them a liberal backing, there is no occasion for the opera lover to worry.



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

MARRIED TO HERR KONRAD LAST WEEK: MISS FRANCES ROSE, THE CHRYSOTHEMIS OF "ELEKTRA" AT COVENT GARDEN (AS CARMEN).

Miss Rose, the well-known American prima donna, whose marriage to Herr Konrad took place last week, has been appearing at Covent Garden as Chrysothemis in "Elektra." Her wedding was quiet and unexpected, not even these at the Opera House being aware that it was to take place. Miss Rose has won fame not only in London, but in Berlin, where she has been a familiar and prominent figure at the Opera for some years, and in other cities on the Continent. Herr Konrad was once on the operatic stage. He is now a merchant.

The Directors of the Guildhall School of Music are to be congratulated upon their action in reviving Purcell's "Dido and Æneas" for three performances by the students. Purcell's memorial tablet in Westminster Abbey—close by the organ, under which he was buried—declares that "he has gone to that Blessed Place where only his Harmony can be exceeded." Dr. Cummings, the Principal of the Guildhall School, is a great authority upon the younger Henry Purcell, and has long been editor to the Purcell Society. He has edited the "Dido and Æneas," which, though more than two centuries old, can hardly fail to appeal to the musician to-day.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

A STAGE PENGUIN AMONG REAL PENGUINS AT THE "ZOO": MISS RITA LEGGIERO, IN HER STAGE DRESS, GIVING A FISH TO ONE OF THE BIRDS.

Miss Leggiere, the well-known young dancer, is seen in the Alhambra ballet, "The Polar Star," as a penguin. She visited the "Zoo" the other day in her stage dress, and went among the penguins, who were as friendly as they were curious.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK HAVILAND.



No. XXXVII.: MAKER OF THE GREATEST PERSONAL SUCCESS IN THE DRAMA OF THE YEAR: MISS ETHEL IRVING AS LOLETTE
IN "DAME NATURE."

Miss Irving's success in "Dame Nature" must add considerably to her already great reputation. Like a number of other actresses who have come into their own in serious plays, Miss Irving has been seen in a number of musical pieces. She made her first appearance on the stage, indeed, as a dancer in "The Red Hussar," in 1888. Later, she played in London and the provinces, America, and Australia, returning to this country to be engaged by Mr. George Edwardes. As Dudley in "San Toy," at Daly's, she made a decided "hit," and she gained an even greater hold on her audiences by her rendering of the leading part in "The Girl from Kay's." Her more serious work has included Mrs. Millamant in "The Way of the World," Lady Frederick Berolles in "Lady Frederick," and Mrs. Harry Telfer in "Dolly Reforming Herself." This is to give but a few of the parts she has played with notable distinction.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH INTER-UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: THE CREWS OF THIS YEAR.

WORTHY SUCCESSORS OF THOSE WHO ROWED IN 1836: THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS OF 1910.

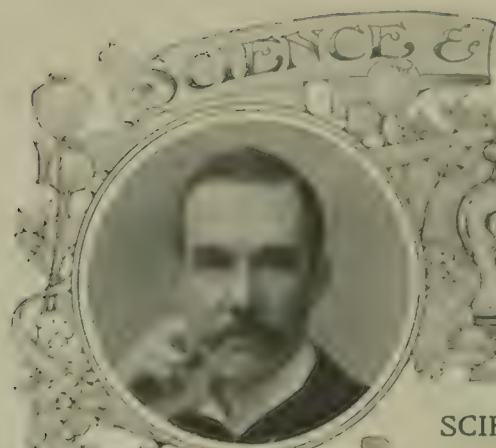


OXFORD.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Inter-University Boat-Race held on Wednesday last (the 23rd) was the sixty-seventh of its kind. The first race, held in 1836, was won by Cambridge, and Cambridge won also in 1839, 1840, and 1841. There was no race in either 1837 or 1838. Oxford had its first win in 1842. The first race rowed in outriggers took place in 1846: the first race in the present form of boats without keels in 1857. In 1873 sliding seats were used for the first time. From 1839 until 1842 the course was from Westminster to Putney. Since 1843 it has been from Putney to Mortlake, with the exception of the three years 1846, 1853, and 1863, when it was from Mortlake to Putney. The names of the Oxford crew are: M. B. Higgins (Balliol), bow; R. H. Owen (Wadham), two; N. Field (Bresenose), three; E. Majolier (Christ Church), four; D. Mackinnon (Magdalen), five; A. S. Garton (Magdalen), six; P. Fleming (Magdalen), seven; R. C. Bourne (New College), stroke; A. W. F. Donkin (Magdalen), cox. The names of the Cambridge crew are: R. W. M. Arbuthnot (Third Trinity), bow; R. Davies (St. Catharine's), two; F. E. Hellyer (First Trinity), three; C. P. Cooke (Trinity Hall), four; E. G. Williams (Third Trinity), five; J. B. Roshier (First Trinity), six; R. Le Blanc Smith (Third Trinity), seven; H. J. S. Shields (Jesus), stroke; C. A. Skinner (Jesus), cox.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CREWS AT WORK BY TOPICAL AND L.N.A.; PORTRAITS OF THE OXFORD CREW BY HILLS AND SAUNDERS; PORTRAITS OF THE CAMBRIDGE CREW BY STEARNS.



DR. E. W. HOBSON,
new Sadlerian Professor of
Mathematics at Cambridge.

Dr. Hobson was Senior Wrangler in 1878. From 1890 to 1893 he was President of the Philosophical Society; from 1893 to 1895, President of the London Mathematical Society; from 1895 to 1896, Examiner in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the University of London. He was awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society in 1907 for investigations in Mathematics.

Photograph by Clark, Cambridge.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE INFANT AND THE NATION.

THE dependence of the nation, in respect of the maintenance of its vigour, force, and numbers, on the infant is a point not at all appreciated as it should be. People, as a rule, do not reflect on the subject of infant health at all, yet on the proper upbringing of its children it is easily to be demonstrated

that the vitality of a nation must depend. Suppose the birth-rate just about equals the death-rate—a state of matters represented in France not so long ago, and fast approaching us in Britain—such a balance is utterly insufficient to promote national prosperity. To balance deaths by births is not a sufficient relation between loss and gain in the sense of population. Think for a moment that many infants die before the first year of life is over. Suppose 146 or 150 children born for every 100 of the adult population who die, no vital statistician would reckon the yearly gain of life over death at 46 or 50. He has to allow for a high death-rate of children under one year old, the typical period for excessive mortality in our great centres of population. The gain is not absolute; it is relative to the proper upbringing of the infants, to their being guarded against bad feeding, summer diarrhoea, and other causes which mow down the delicate lives as by a sickle or scythe of

useful training of domestic economy and health? Very little, if the whole national system of education be regarded. Here and there an enlightened Education Committee institutes lessons in cookery, domestic economy, and hygiene. As these things are taught they are mostly regarded as unnecessary "extras." Yet, if the child be father to the man, it



LIVING PORTRAITS: LOOKING AT THE MOVING PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE "ZOETROPE" FRAME USED FOR EXHIBITING THEM.

The cinephotographic apparatus is by no means as elaborate as the cinematograph; it is designed to yield moving portraits, not elaborate living pictures. In the case of the smaller apparatus, a series of twenty-four portraits is taken on a disc with a sensitised edge, one twenty-fourth of the edge being exposed at a time until the circle is complete. The prints made from this are placed on a disc designed to revolve at the same speed as that on which the portraits were taken, and, turning in the special box made for the purpose, seem to blend one with the other and give the illusion of movement upon the part of the sitter. In the case of the disc for seventy-five portraits, the photographs are taken in such a way that they form a spiral, and the prints are exhibited in the same way. Obviously the cinephotograph owes a good deal to the old kinetoscope, as does, of course, the cinematograph.

is none the less true that the girl is the mother of the nation.

The play of the girl with her doll reflects the maternal instinct of the future. Why not utilise that instinct and teach the senior girls in schools the plain laws which regulate the care, feeding, and general upbringing of infants? As regards older folks, what training have the majority of mothers had in respect of the very vital matter of infant-feeding? Little or none at all, must be the reply,

salad late at night, and her sister of the East End who said her infant would not be tempted by fat of pork or the inside of a bloater, and despised winkles, are on a dead-level in respect of criticism of their methods of child-upbringing, and both are to blame, the East-End, however, the less of the two.

Take as an example of what is useful to be taught, somehow or other—the matter of starch-feeding. To a child under the age of seven or eight months starch is a literal poison. It cannot digest starch. Nature puts sugar ready-made in the milk, and thus teaches us the law of feeding the young child. Talk to an average mother who is bringing up her child artificially: she will very likely tell you that milk is not a sufficient food. Nobody has impressed on her mind that Nature is wiser than she is, and that milk is the typical diet for the healthy child. Even if she has to use infants' food, she does not know how to discern between foods that contain starch unchanged and those in which the starch has been pre-digested and is therefore better adapted for the nutrition of the child. The question of milk is here an all-important one. There is the risk of using tuberculous milk, which tends to infect the child with grave disorders, mostly fatal in the end. Mothers will not

SIR CARRIMBOY EBRABIM,
Who has given £30,000 for
Scientific Training.

Sir Carrimboy Ebrahim, the well-known Khoja merchant, has placed at the disposal of the Governor of Bombay £30,000, leaving the details of its distribution to the discretion of Sir George Clarke. The money will be devoted to the improvement of scientific training, to encourage research bearing especially on industry, and for the provision of scholarships for the scientific training of Mohammedan boys.

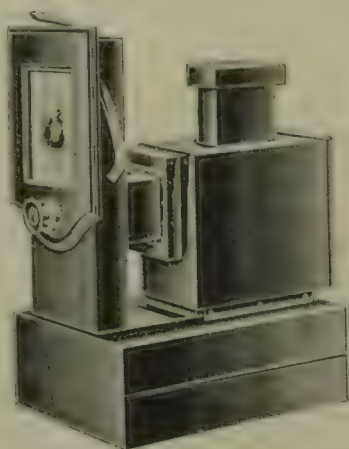
Photograph by Bourne and Shepherd.



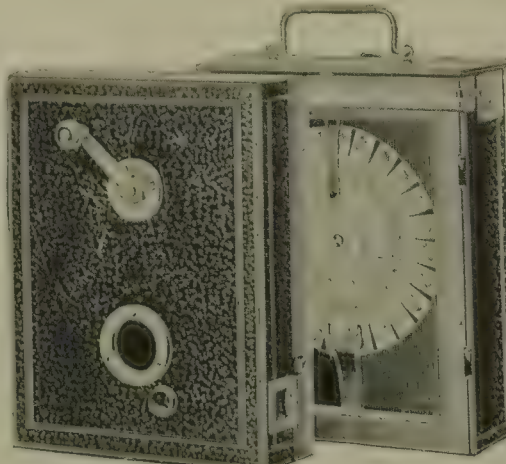
LIVING PORTRAITS: A DISC EDGED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS, WHICH, SEEN ONE AFTER THE OTHER AS THEY PASS AN APERTURE IN THE SPECIAL APPARATUS, SEEM TO BLEND ONE INTO THE OTHER, AND SO GIVE THE ILLUSION OF MOVEMENT UPON THE PART OF THE SITTER.—TWENTY-FOUR IMAGES.

death. Pity it is that we must all demand a gross surplus infant-population, that we may be able to discount the many deaths of the very young, and have still enough births to spare to replace the losses death has caused.

That this is not the ideal of hygiene—that it is nothing less than a deadly evil that children should be born only to die, leaving us the survivors to make good the mortality—is an obvious, if lamentable, fact. We want the natural health-consciousness to be aroused to activity here, as in so many other health-concerns, so that we may conserve the lives that appear by the prevention of the diseases that would and do extinguish them prematurely. The fault primarily lies with our educational system. We give the children of the masses a smattering of French, for example; we teach them dancing, and attempt to initiate them into the mystery of the five-fingered exercise at the piano. We desire an impossibility in the way of culture, and accordingly we neglect to provide the working-class children with the plain, sound knowledge of the three "R's"—witness the defective education of the ordinary office-boy—such as would alone make them intelligent citizens. And what do we do in the way



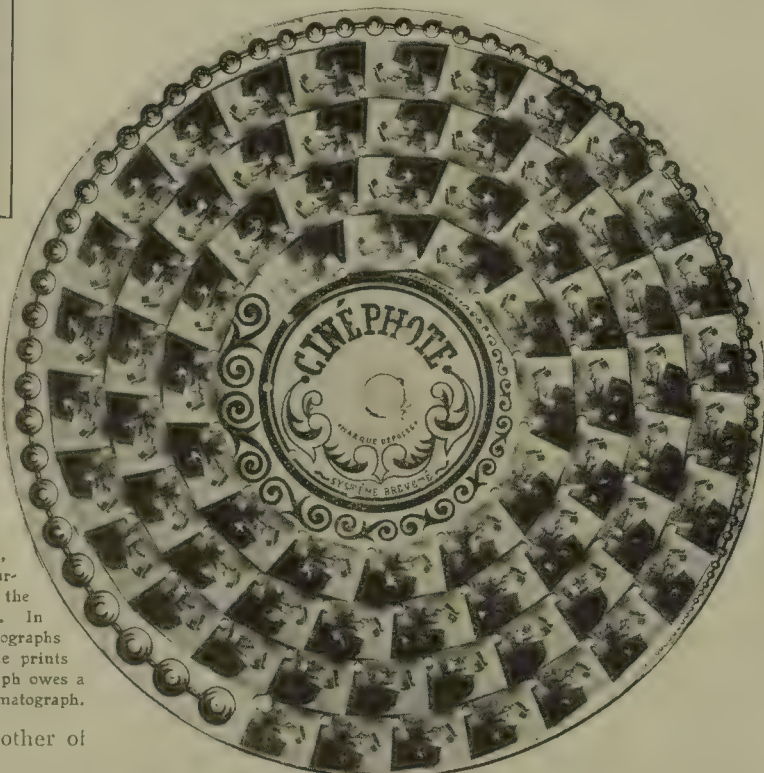
READY TO PROJECT THE LIVING PORTRAITS ON TO A SCREEN: A SPECIAL CINEPHOTOGRAPH LANTERN.



THE CAMERA IN WHICH LIVING PORTRAITS, OR CINEPHOTOGRAPHS, ARE TAKEN.—OPEN, AND SHOWING A DISC.

and it is not alone in the lower ranks of life that this ignorance makes itself felt in a very practical fashion. The lady in Belgravia who gives her child lobster

liable to occur when good condensed milk is used—a hint worth attention by mothers, who are the real custodians of the national prosperity.—ANDREW WILSON.



LIVING PICTURES: A DISC WITH A SPIRAL OF PHOTOGRAPHS, WHICH, SEEN ONE AFTER THE OTHER AS THEY PASS AN APERTURE IN THE SPECIAL APPARATUS, SEEM TO BLEND ONE INTO THE OTHER, AND SO GIVE THE ILLUSION OF MOVEMENT UPON THE PART OF THE SITTER.—SEVENTY-FIVE IMAGES.

boil or sterilise the milk they use for their children because they do not realise the dangers attending the use of that food with which they receive no guarantee of purity. So the infant mortality proceeds, and year by year shows little diminution.

I have often thought that, with all the cry regarding risks of our native milk—alarm, this, by no means unwarranted—we might find a solution of the safe feeding of infants by the use of brands of condensed milk, but we should be sure and certain that they are full-strength milks, with all the cream or fat preserved. Fat is an essential food for the infant. Milks sold and bought by the masses with the fat removed—skimmed milks—are worse than useless as infant-foods. The child starves when such milks are used. Had I my will, I would prohibit any skimmed condensed milks being sold, for the plain reason that, physiologically, they are not milks at all, by reason of the fat being taken away. A good full-strength condensed milk is an admirable infant food; a skimmed milk is a delusion and a snare. Tubercular infection is not

FRANCE MILITANT: AND PARIS UNDERGROUND



A CHÂTEAU LIT UP BY A LIGHT NEARLY TWO MILES AWAY: THE CHÂTEAU DE BUC ILLUMINATED BY THE RAYS OF THE NEW FRENCH MILITARY SEARCHLIGHT ON AN AUTOMOBILE.

We illustrate the new French army search-light on its motor carriage. The device is novel, in that the projector and the generator are contained in one car, instead of calling for two as heretofore. The motor develops from 18 to 20 h.p. Part of this power drives the car, part the dynamo. When the car is at rest all the power is devoted to the driving of the dynamo. The automobile can take the steepest incline, even Mont Valérien. Experience has proved that the observer can work best when he is from 25 to 100 metres (about 27 to 108 yards) from the projector: and it is, therefore, arranged that he shall be able to work it from a distance by means of electricity. If required, the projector can be dismounted from the car and moved anywhere within a radius of 100 metres from it.



PARIS THE HONEYCOMB: THE ELABORATE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY WORKS UNDER THE PLACE DE L'OPÉRA.

Like every other great city, Paris is undermined by tubes of all sorts, notably by the "Métro," the equivalent of our own tubes. Some idea of the elaborate nature of the tunnelling required for such an enterprise may be gained from a glance at this section of the Opera Terminus of the line. Easily to be seen are the tubes through which the trains run, which are set at different levels, the passenger lifts, the stairways, and the corridors. In all there are some 375 stairs. The well of each lift is 19 metres (about 62 feet) in height.



For the
Angler.

Messrs.
Adam and
Charles
Black,

who have published so many valuable works on angling, have recently given us another—"Life History and Habits of the Salmon, Sea-Trout, Trout, and Other Freshwater Fish" (illustrated), by Mr. P. D. Malloch, of Perth, a well-known fishing-tackle maker and fishery expert. Mr. Malloch has all his life been connected with salmon and trout fishing; he has been very successful in making artificial trout-lakes among the Scotch mountains, also in building fish-passes to allow salmon and sea-trout to get over obstacles and stock waters where they were never seen before. Indeed, he is a practical angler both for trout and salmon; it is certain that no other man has ever had so much experience or caught so many fish. In addition to this, Mr. Malloch is a keen naturalist; he is the manager of the great Tay Salmon-Fisheries Company, which controls all the salmon-fishing on the Tay. It will thus be seen that in every way the author of this book should be well qualified to tell us about the life-history and habits of the fish he deals with, and we think everybody who reads this handsome volume will agree with us that it is one of the most original works on the subject ever published. It is illustrated with admirable reproductions of more than two hundred photographs by the author. The spawning operations have probably never been so fully described and illustrated as in this work. Of late years it has been discovered that the rings on the scales of salmon and other fish tell us, and with wonderful certainty, how old the fish are and

THE MOUTH OF A LAMPREY: SHOWING THE SUCKER AND TEETH—HALF LIFE-SIZE.

"The lamprey has a very characteristic mouth. When opened to its fullest extent it is quite round and has the tongue well armed with numerous teeth. The outer part of the mouth is encircled by a strong band of skin, and the whole forms a most perfect sucker by means of which the lamprey attaches itself to some stone or fish."

fish were at one time extremely plentiful.

As a rule these members of the great "coregonus" family are of little value to the angler, but immensely important in some parts of the world as food, especially in North America. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the interesting character of Mr. Malloch's book, with its splendid series of illustrations; it appeals not only to the angler, but to all interested in natural history. In many respects it upsets all the theories and supposed facts given in standard works on fish.



A SALMON SPAWNING-BED ON THE TAY.

"About the middle of November they (the fish) leave the pools and come on to the streams. Here they select a bank composed of sand and gravel which is not very liable to shift throughout the season. Here the female digs into the gravel with her tail, turns on her side, and gives a few scoops among the gravel, turning it up with each movement and making the water quite dirty. The spawn, which is being deposited all the time, falls to the bottom, and is covered up with each stone. This process is renewed every five or ten minutes."

An Afghan Scrapbook.

(See Illustration on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

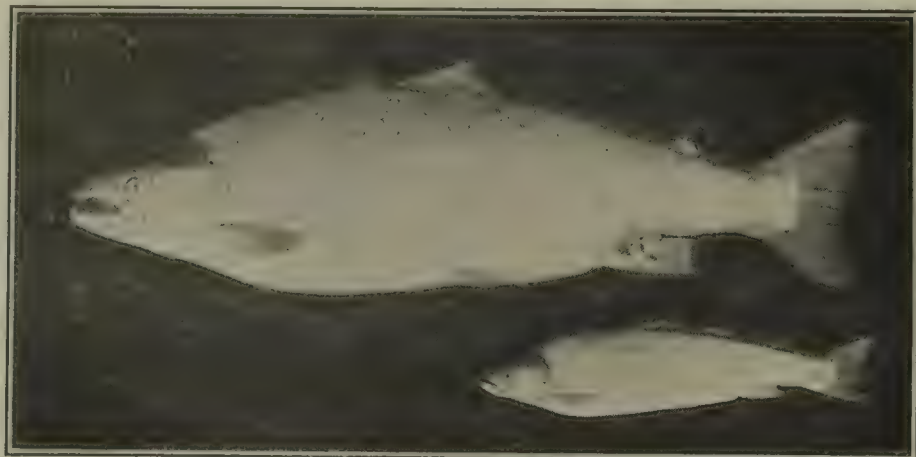
Mr. Ernest Thornton is a gentleman who was engaged in 1892 by the late Amir of Afghanistan, Abdul Rahman Khan, to erect and start a tannery and leather factory in Kabul. Since that time he has been employed in similar work for the present Amir, Habibullah Khan, and has lived in Kabul with his wife, Mrs. Annie Thornton, joint author with her husband of a pleasant, chatty volume, "Leaves from an Afghan Scrapbook," recently published by Mr. Murray. The authors do not strive to give a literary flavour to their volume, but contrive to afford much straightforward information about a country of which we know very little. It is not an unpleasant picture that they draw. Many of the incidents and ways of life described are common to all Mohammedan countries; where "East of Suez" customs that shock the Western mind are reasonable enough. It is clear that, for all the rumours to the contrary, the late Amir, Abdul Rahman Khan, and his successor, Habibullah Khan,



CAUGHT IN ULLSWATER: A GWYNIAD.

The Gwyniad is a "fish very like the vendace, and found in England and Wales. Some of the lakes in Cumberland contain them. . . They are seldom caught with a hook, and little is known about them."

whether they have spawned or not. If Mr. Malloch should be right in his conclusions (and there seems to be no doubt about it, for his observations are confirmed by others), then the salmon do not shed their scales, as has been suggested by some writers. The scales with which they begin life remain on them to the very end, and enable the skilled observer, as we said before, to say if the fish has spawned and how old it is. A few years ago, anyone who said that a 50-lb. salmon might be a fish that had never spawned would have been laughed at. Now we know that fish, even of much heavier weight, may be returning from the sea for the first time, and these are the fish which will in future be considered as the true salmon in its best condition. Mr. Malloch says that after these fish have spawned they are no longer the same as regards the quality of their flesh or the colour, and that they are the so-called "bull" trout, which for a hundred years have been a mystery. These fish, when they come up again after spawning once, although in general outline and shape the same as before spawning, are found to be coarse and white-fleshed. They appear to be appreciated in Paris, but perhaps that is because a French cook can make anything palatable. Worthy of note is the Gwyniad caught by Mr. H. Anderson in Ullswater, where these



THE LARGEST EVER CAUGHT IN THE TAY: A 19½-LB. SEA-TROUT.

"Sea-trout occasionally grow to a very large size. One was got in the nets at Ballathie weighing 18½ lbs., and we caught one on 28th June, 1907, weighing 19½ lbs. This was the finest specimen I have ever seen."

have had a sincere wish to do well by their country, and have tempered mercy with justice in some dealings with their fierce and lawless subjects, among whom anything less than severity would be mis-

understood. The Mohammedan the world over respects strength and despises weakness, and the Afghan is no exception to the general rule. Habibullah Khan appears in Mr. and Mrs. Thornton's pages as a ruler with a genuine feeling for progress: he is doing his best to spread education and to develop certain industries on European lines. Those Europeans who serve him have a considerate master, but one who is not always able to rely upon his native officials, some of whom resent very bitterly the introduction of Western ideas, and will do anything to thwart them. Mr. Thornton's task was rendered very difficult by officials who were instructed to help him. He has many good stories, one concerning a Dr. Gholam Nabi, who, in return for curing the present Amir of an attack of gout, was raised to the distinction of Brigadier-General of Miners and Sappers. Football was practised in Kabul by some of the royal Princes under Mr. Thornton's direction; and a Durbar in the capital given in the month of June 1906 was modelled on the pictures and the description of a fête given in the pages of *The Illustrated London News*.



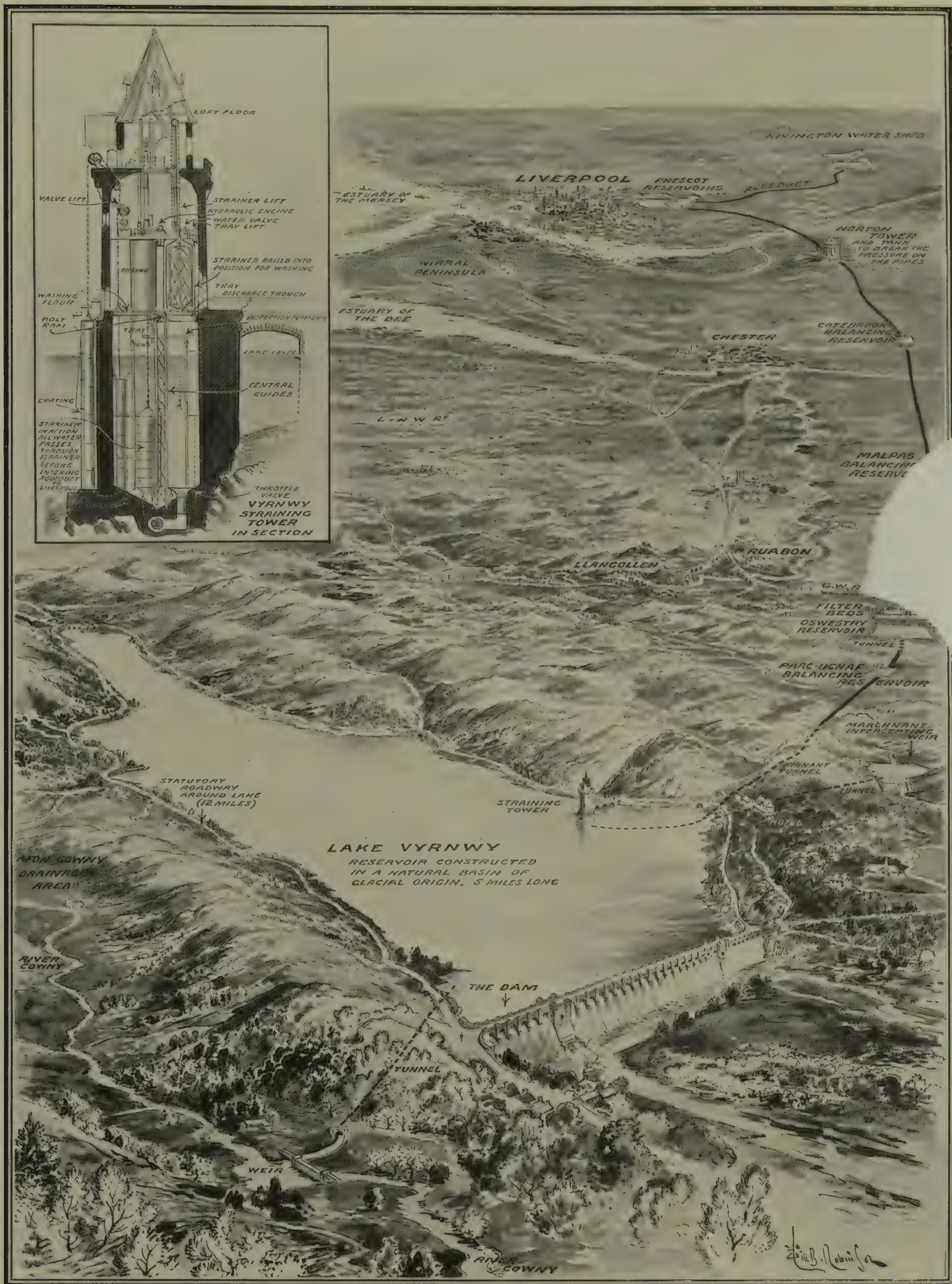
A MAGNIFICENT CATCH: THE HEAD OF A 63-LB. MALE SALMON, CAUGHT BY THE ROD ON THE TAY, OCTOBER 1907.

The illustration "shows the head of the 63 lb. fish caught in October, 1907. It weighed 23 lbs., and the length from snout to gill-cover measured 15 inches. The average weight of the heaviest salmon taken with the nets each year on the Tay for fourteen years is 60 lb. 2 oz. The largest fish taken in the nets this year (1908) was 63½ lbs."

The Illustrations on this Page are Reproduced from Mr. P. D. Malloch's "Life History and Habits of the Salmon, Sea-Trout, Trout, and other Freshwater Fish," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Adam and Charles Black.

WELSH WATER FOR LIVERPOOL: THREE RIVERS HARNESSED.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



THE FIVE-MILE-LONG ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN WALES THAT RECEIVES THE WATER OF THREE RIVERS AND DELIVERS IT THROUGH 68 MILES OF AQUEDUCT TO LIVERPOOL: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE VYRNWY WATER-SUPPLY WORKS.

It will be remembered that in our last Issue we gave a number of Illustrations dealing with the great artificial lake Vyrnwy, from which Liverpool draws much of its water. We now publish this bird's-eye view, showing not only the lake, the works, and the course taken by the aqueduct through which the water is conveyed to Liverpool over a distance of sixty-eight miles, but the way in which the waters of the Cowny and Marchnant have been made to pass into the lake. Three rivers have now been harnessed—the Cowny, the Marchnant, and the Vyrnwy. Lake Vyrnwy is five miles long, and holds over twelve thousand million gallons. As we have already said, the length of the aqueduct is sixty-eight miles. The Thirlmere Aqueduct, through which the Manchester water is carried, is nearly one hundred miles long. The greatest aqueducts of old Rome were fifty-seven miles and fifty-four miles long respectively. Concerning the Vyrnwy straining-tower we may quote the following extracts from the engineer's report of some years ago: "The tower is the gateway to the Liverpool aqueduct. . . . At the bottom of the tower there are three openings connected with the aqueduct and controlled by throttle valves. Over these openings are placed three cylindrical screens or strainers to prevent fish and gross particles of matter passing into the aqueduct . . . no water can reach the aqueduct without passing through one of the strainers."

THE GERMANISATION OF THE HOLY LAND: GERMANY IN PALESTINE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN COLONY IN JERUSALEM; SUPPLIED BY SHEPSTONE.



1. ON THE SITE OCCUPIED BY THE BARRACKS AND TENTS OF THE KAISER AND HIS SUITE DURING THE IMPERIAL VISIT OF 1898: THE GERMAN PARSONAGE AT JERUSALEM.
2. DEDICATED BY THE KAISER IN 1898 AND UNDER THE CARE OF THE GERMAN JERUSALEM SOCIETY OF BERLIN: THE GERMAN ORPHANAGE AT BETHLEHEM, ORIGINATED BY THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION.

3. SUPPORTED BY THOSE WHO WILL HAVE CHARGE OF THE NEW GERMAN HOSPICE AND SANATORIUM ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES: THE GERMAN HOSPICE OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN IN JERUSALEM.
4. DEDICATED BY THE KAISER IN 1898: THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER AT JERUSALEM, ONE OF THE FINEST BUILDINGS IN THE HOLY CITY, AND NEAR THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.
5. THE RELIGIOUS CENTRE OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL PARTY IN JERUSALEM: THE INTERIOR OF THE GERMAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, DEDICATED BY THE KAISER IN 1898.

6. THE RELIGIOUS CENTRE OF THE GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLICS IN JERUSALEM: THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE MONASTERY, ON A SITE ADJOINING NABZ DAHOUD ON MOUNT ZION.
7. TO BE DEDICATED BY PRINCE EITEL FRIEDRICH NEXT MONTH: THE NEW KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA STIFTUNG ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

The forthcoming dedication of the new German hospice and sanatorium on the Mount of Olives by Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of the Kaiser, has again drawn attention to the Germanisation of the Holy Land, which may be said to date in large measure from the German Emperor's visit to Jerusalem in 1898 to dedicate the Church of the Redeemer. In the growth of Jerusalem during the last few decades nothing has been more conspicuous than the way in which great institutions have arisen under the hands of Germany; and others are in the making or are projected.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN THE HOLY LAND: TEUTONIC PALESTINE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN COLONY IN JERUSALEM: SUPPLIED BY SHEPSTONE.



1. WHERE NATIVE GIRLS ARE TRAINED BY THE KAISERWORTH DEACONNESSES: THE GERMAN GIRLS' SCHOOL AT JERUSALEM.
2. ONE OF SEVERAL GERMAN INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE SPRUNG UP SINCE THE KAISER'S VISIT TO THE HOLY LAND IN 1898: THE ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC HOSPICE OUTSIDE THE DAMASCUS GATE OF JERUSALEM.

3. AN ADMIRABLE INSTITUTION THAT STANDS ON AN EMINENCE TO THE SOUTH-WEST OF THE CITY, AND IS UNDER THE MORAVIAN BRETHREN: THE (GERMAN) LEPEERS' HOSPITAL AT JERUSALEM.
4. FOUNDED AFTER THE LEBANON MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN 1860: THE (GERMAN) SYRIAN ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL A MILE WEST OF THE JAFFA GATE OF JERUSALEM.

5. ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST OF THE MANY HOSPITALS OF THE HOLY CITY: THE GERMAN KAISERWORTH DEACONNESSES' HOSPITAL AT JERUSALEM.
6. THE HOME OF THE GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHOOL, WHICH IS ATTENDED ANNUALLY BY GERMAN STUDENTS: THE GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHOOL-HOUSE IN JERUSALEM.

It will be noted that the German influence in the Holy Land takes the excellent form of institutions for educating and for alleviating the lot of the poor and needy. In these institutions the German Emperor and Empress and their family take the greatest personal interest. It is worth remarking that a number of the hospitals, convents, schools, and similar buildings, erected with the aid of funds collected in this country, in France, and in Sweden have now passed into German hands. There are also various important Jewish institutions of German origin, including the new Jewish hospital on the Jaffa Road. Further, it may be said that a German firm is negotiating with the municipality of Jerusalem with a view to bringing into being a much-needed water-supply scheme.

FROM THE BALCONY OF THE SAINT CALLED "TRUE LIKENESS":
RELICS OF OUR LORD EXHIBITED IN ST. PETER'S.



HOLY WEEK IN ROME: THE PROCESSION IN ST. PETER'S DURING THE EXHIBITION OF RELICS FROM THE BALCONY OF ST. VERONICA.

On the Friday evening of Holy Week the Church of St. Peter is illuminated only by means of the lamps by the chief altar, and from the balcony of St. Veronica are exhibited relics of Our Lord. After the "Miserere" has been chanted, a procession is formed and marches round the High Altar. The history of the name by which St. Veronica is known is remarkable. To quote Brewer: "It is said that a maiden handed her handkerchief to Our Lord on His way to Calvary. He wiped the sweat from His brow, returned the handkerchief to the owner, and went on. The handkerchief was found to bear a perfect likeness of the Saviour, and was called Vera-Iconica (True Likeness), and the maiden was ever after called St. Veronica."

DRAWN BY G. AMATO.

LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT BENGER'S FOOD.



WHAT IT IS. Benger's is a farinaceous food, but it is different from all other farinaceous foods, in this way. Benger's Food contains in itself a natural digestive principle which changes the farinaceous material into soluble substances,—exactly that which happens in the mouth when bread is masticated. Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when prepared, and by reason of a second natural digestive principle contained in it, the milk is also modified or partly digested. Benger's is therefore a self-digestive food, possessing the all-important advantage that in its preparation the degree of digestion can be determined with the utmost delicacy. For this reason Benger's is different from any other Food obtainable

—it can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended. Prepared as directed, it is a complete food in the form of a dainty and delicious cream, rich in all the food elements necessary to maintain vigorous health.

WHAT IT IS FOR. Benger's Food is for infants and invalids, and for those persons whose digestive powers have been weakened through illness or advancing age. Wherever there is a case of enfeebled or impaired digestion, whether permanent or temporary, there is a case for Benger's Food. It gives the body abundance of nourishment, with complete or partial rest to the digestive system, as may be advisable. If the digestive system, however weak, can do any work at all, it should be given work to do to the extent of its powers. Benger's is the only food that can be administered so that the digestive organs can be given from day to day a carefully regulated exercise.

HOW YOU SHOULD USE IT. Benger's Food is easy to prepare, but it is distinctly not one of the "made in a moment" variety of foods. Its preparation requires a little care, and takes a little time. This is because the self-contained natural digestive principles begin the process of digestion while the food is being cooked.

Full directions are contained on every tin; briefly, Benger's is first made into a smooth paste with cold, fresh milk; to this boiling milk, or milk and water, is added, and the whole set aside to cool. At this stage Benger's Food digests as it cools. The longer it stands the further the process of digestion is carried and vice versa. Its preparation is completed by bringing to the boil, and when sufficiently cool it is ready for use.



Every lady having the care of an invalid, temporary or permanent, young or old, would learn much that is valuable to know in the new booklet just published by the proprietors of Benger's Food; among other things, it contains a variety of dainty invalid recipes prepared to relieve the monotony of milk diet, which becomes very irksome to invalids. A copy will be sent Post Free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

LADIES' PAGE.

WHEN the next Census is taken, on April 2, 1911, a new question is to be asked—namely, the number of children that each marriage has produced. This, it is stated, is to enable us to judge how far the later average age of marriage now prevailing is responsible for the decline in the birth-rate. I am free to confess that I cannot perceive how this deduction is to be made. If the number of children born to each married couple were tabulated as now living or dead, however, there would be gained data for a very important practical conclusion: to wit, how greatly infant mortality is affected by the excessive pressure put upon the mother in large families. The wastage of strength and feeling implied in the large proportion of infants born only to die, especially among the poor, is terrible; and if it were shown that these premature deaths occurred (as I believe it would be shown) in far larger proportion when the families were big, it might silence some unfair criticisms of mothers and correct some great mistakes.

A suggestion that I would proffer to the high authorities who decide these matters is that in all future censuses they should refrain from describing the wives of Great Britain as "The Unoccupied Class." Could there be any more patent, even grotesque instance of misdescription? Of the rich man's wife it may be true, and it may not—just as he himself may or may not deserve a similar stigma individually. But the great bulk of the seven or eight million wives are women very seriously at work, earning their own living by strenuous and most trying toil. The working-man's wife, who does every sort of domestic duty in her home single-handed, and the wife of the poorer middle-class man, professional or superior artisan, who has to maintain a refined home, to purchase and cook regular meals, to keep up a decently comfortable appearance and to dress herself and her family all out of an income pitifully small for these demands—five or six or seven shillings a day, perhaps, to supply all the domestic needs of six or seven human beings—has a task the due performance of which implies far harder, more constant, and more variously skilled toil than is undertaken by ninety out of a hundred men or women whose work brings them a definite recompense. It is adding insult to injury when such an overworked wife is described by the census-taker as belonging to the "unoccupied class"!

There will be little chance of making last autumn's tailor-made gown pass muster for a new one this spring, for the characteristic feature of the passing fashion—that is, the tube or sheath effect—is to be absent from the new frocks. Not that the skirts are to be suddenly cut wide, *bien entendu*; no such leaps occur in fashion; quiet evolution takes place. But such an evolution has brought more fulness round the lower part of the skirt and a more natural line to the coat. No longer is the ideal for the female figure to be that of a boy—hipless



A VISITING - GOWN.

A smart afternoon frock of cashmere-de-soie or soft cloth trimmed with thick cord and buttons—yoke and cuffs being of lace.

and slim. The pretty natural curve of the waist and small hip is to be restored to vision; the gracious *tour-nure* that is natural is no longer to be ignored; and while below the hips the figure remains, with the kind assistance of the straight-fronted corset, flat and as slender as possible, the under-arm line and the *évasement* of the skirt below the knee are not to be suppressed.

Coats and skirts are the order of the day. They fill the gap between the fur coat and the warm-weather costume most satisfactorily. The coats are considerably shortened from the fashion of last year, as might be expected from the fact that the skirts are nearly all rather fanciful in some way or another. A perfectly plain skirt is the exception. A line of braiding or passementerie, either round or downwards, may suffice; or a few tucks, or strappings of the material. But quite often the skirt has some folds, or is either cut or trimmed to simulate being cut with a double skirt, or draped and caught with a band of braid or material, or in some way trimmed or decorated. In short, the long reign of the plain skirt is passing. The skirts are nearly all of walking length—quite short, indeed; but there are a few long ones to wear with coats in softly draping materials. Serge, cloth, and tweed skirts are nearly always *trotteuse*.

The sleeves fit well upon the shoulders, but vary in other respects. Some are taken tight to the arm below the elbow, and finish in points over the hand. Some are cut off just above the elbow and trimmed round, so that the under-sleeve appears to come out independently of the upper part. Others are like a very small bishop-sleeve set into a deep cuff; and yet others are short, reaching only midway between the wrist and elbow. The revival of the short sleeve is, indeed, a feature in model gowns of all kinds, of which more anon. For wear in our spring climate the short-sleeved tailor-gown is not recommended. Another revival is the Russian-blouse style of coat, which is really extremely fashionable. It usually is made with a belt to hold it in at the waist, and fastens up the left side only under a line of rather ornate trimming, either embroidery or braid with big buttons and loops over it. A modification of the style is fastened up the centre, slightly double-breasted, but a little puffed over at the waist (as the Russian style demands), and with this cut a belt of shiny patent leather seems to be considered most suitable. Some coats are cut full at the back and held in to the waist by a strap across the back only, the fronts being cut to fall loose, held over the chest by buttons.

Braiding of all sorts is much in favour, and especially in *soutache*, the narrow braid being set up on its edge and matching the cloth or cashmere or canvas on which it is placed. Black velvet is still very much favoured for dresses cut in the severe tailor style, and trimmed with silk braiding. The skirts are usually short, clearing the ground. The black velvet tailor-made dress is said to be the precursor of silk ones in the same style; rather heavy ribbed silks are shown that are destined to be thus used in a few weeks. FILOMENA.

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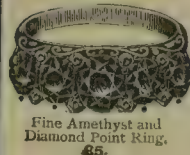
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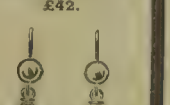
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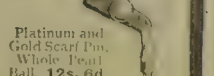
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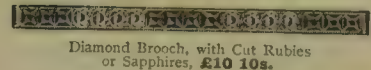
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BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

"Houseboat Days in China."

In "Houseboat Days in China" Mr. J. O. P. Bland has given us a brightly written description of trips on the Yangtze, gracefully illustrated with charming thumb-nail sketches by Mr. W. D. Straight, and pleasantly printed in readable type on substantial paper, the publisher being Mr. Edward Arnold. The style is light, unconventional, and amateurish; there is the amateur's straining after fine writing, and an occasional stiltedness or stiffness of style which betrays a certain youthful shyness that is as refreshing as it is unpremeditated and honest. A more delightful book could not be easily imagined: its absolute freshness and transparent truthfulness give it a charm which a more elaborate literary effort could never hope to produce. Moreover, it gives the reader a most vivid and at times a fascinating picture of certain phases of the life which Europeans lead in China. This vast empire, with its great possibilities and future, its wealth and picturesqueness, has recently again attracted universal interest, and the average man who takes little heed of "questions" economic or otherwise, but who likes to obtain a picture of the country, the manners and customs of the people, the sport, the life, the general panorama of modern China as it strikes the Philistine, the genuine, honest Englishman, devoid of all sentimental nonsense, all hypocritical attempts to pretend to understand and admire an alien and pig-tailed race, will find exactly what he wants in the diverting pages of this excellent volume. It abounds in incident and anecdote, culinary revelations, reflections on missionaries, sidelights on Chinese administration, descriptions of scenery, and is full of that healthy Anglo-Saxon common sense which is sometimes a little cold and unsympathetic, but never unfair or sentimental. Interspersed with a certain amount

of what must be described as platitudinous, the reader will find no inconsiderable amount of solid information on a variety of subjects, and it is safe to say that he will probably obtain a clearer idea of modern China and a better impression of what is going on than he could derive from the perusal of any number

to his vivid descriptive powers, which are really of a high order of merit.

Soldiering in South Africa.

"Twenty-five Years' Soldiering in South Africa" (Melrose), for it is a work quite free from pretensions of any kind. The author conceals his identity under the title "A Colonial Officer," but as his portrait is reproduced in photogravure in front of the title-page, the anonymity is hard to explain. For all that we like his style very little, and his political opinions, or many of them, still less, it is permissible heartily to congratulate "A Colonial Officer." He has lived a strenuous life, and lived it in fashion that goes far to explain why the British personality dominates all others in the realms of colonial empire. He is one of hundreds who work for their country through long years for a small reward, and may always be relied upon when danger threatens or duty calls. Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Bechuanaland, Zululand, Natal, Transvaal—in one and all the author may be followed, fulfilling his allotted tasks simply, steadily, well, showing himself a man of courage, resource, and endurance, and yet modest withal, writing down the record of his experiences with a directness that atones for any lack of polish. The story was worth setting down, for it has its lesson to teach to the lads who are just about to start out in the service of Empire—a lesson of self-restraint and self-reliance and of contentment under conditions that are not on speaking terms with comfort. "A Colonial Officer" has fought Zulus, Basutos, and Boers, and he is one of those who have no faith in the permanence of existing conditions in the Transvaal. He believes that the Boers are biding their time, and that they will yet make another bid for independence. We are happy in the thought that this is not the opinion of some of the shrewdest observers at home and abroad.



Photo. Marshall Smith.

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of so-called serious books. The author, nevertheless, disdains all earnestness of purpose, and apparently attaches more importance to his quips and jibes than

pendence. We are happy in the thought that this is not the opinion of some of the shrewdest observers at home and abroad.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

It is generally admitted that acetylene, or other head-lights for the matter of that, are just useless in a fog, and may as well be doted. So far from penetrating the smother, their rays, no matter from what kind of lens thrown, only appear to make the impenetrability more impenetrable, raising up before the bewildered driver what resembles nothing more than a fleecy, woolly blanket, through which nothing is visible. There is nothing for it, at least so far as my experience goes, but to dote them, as I have said, and do one's best with the sidelights, which, if illuminated by paraffin, seem to give somewhat better results. But, as might well be expected, the Land of the Dollar and Wooden Nutmegs is prolific in remedies. In answer to a prize question put forward in one of the American motor journals, several solutions of the trouble are offered. They are so curious and so diverse that I cannot refrain from quoting from them.

The first man, he to whom the prize has fallen, says that since all violet rays are absorbed by fog-vapours, a yellow light is the best light to penetrate heavy mists, and the best way to obtain a yellow beam from an acetylene gas-flame is to mix plenty of common salt with the water in the generator. The sodium chloride is partially carried over with the gas, and tinges the flame. So far as the fog-penetration of yellow light is concerned, this was clearly shown by the effect of Messrs. Smith and Son's Goldenlyte headlights in a recent demonstration to the Press. Another genius, who first urges scrupulous cleanliness of burner, reflector, lenses, and glass, goes on to suggest the interposition of a shade

made from some opaque material between the lamps and the driver's eyes, which would seem to infer that the average American headlight is very badly designed, as there must be much stray light to the rear.

Further on we are recommended to smear the lamp-glass with whitening, as interference with the direct rays of light shining out into the fog increased their illuminating powers under such circumstances. The same effect is suggested by another writer, who points out that it can be obtained by tying a thin white linen handkerchief over the glass, when the rays, passing through this medium, will penetrate the fog in a wonderful manner. Another man says that when a beam of light strikes a fog it is refracted

lights are screened, so that they project a beam much reduced in size, the penetration will be immensely improved. I hope certain of my readers may test one or other of these dodges during the coming holidays.

With the touring season so close at hand, the best disposal of baggage on a car, particularly an open car, is a matter for careful consideration. It is more than a mistake to lumber up the interior of the vehicle with ill-shaped bags and packages, and, from a constructional

point of view, it is not desirable to pile great weight upon a luggage-carrier overhanging the rear part of the frame, and consequently the back axle. This is really about the worst point at which to load a car; the rear luggage-carrier should be kept for the bulky but light stuff, and the heavies carried, as far as possible, on the open spaces of the foot-board, in cases formed of fibre or leather, of a shape to make the best use of the available space. Long trunk-like cases, made on the lines of pil-



A TRAVELLING EMIGRATION BUREAU: THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S DEVICE FOR RECRUITING SETTLERS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

This travelling exhibition of Canadian products has now been on the road in this country for six years, distributing literature and giving lectures in small towns. It has been all over England and Wales, and right up to the North of Scotland. It is now in the Midlands, and our photograph was taken the other day in the Market Square at Leicester.



Photo. Martin Olsen, Christiania.

TRAINING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RACE TO THE SOUTH POLE: CAPTAIN SCOTT TRYING HIS MOTOR-SLEDGE IN NORWAY.

Captain Scott is actively engaged in preparing for his great Antarctic Expedition, in which he will compete with America for the Pole. The German expedition, it is now said, will not try for the Pole. Captain Scott is here seen in Norway, by the Lake at Fefar, near the mountains of Jotunheimen, where he has been testing his new 12-h.p. motor-sledge.

in all directions. Each minute globule of water becomes, so to speak, the centre of a new system of light-waves, which set out in all directions. Thus, with ordinary focusing, most of the light is lost by refraction. If the

grim-baskets, are easily secured, ride steadily, and are absolutely proof against mud, dust, and rain.

Motorists will be interested to hear of a remarkable record of tyre-longevity which is reported by Mr. F. H. Carter, motor-cab proprietor, 45, Horseferry Road, S.W., who states that a Dunlop tyre fitted to a taxi-cab in May 1909 was taken off only this month after having covered over ten thousand miles. This tyre, which is being exhibited in the window of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company's establishment in Clerkenwell Road, E.C., is, of course, worn nearly threadbare, with here and there not inconsiderable gashes, but it was never once punctured.

By Appointment to

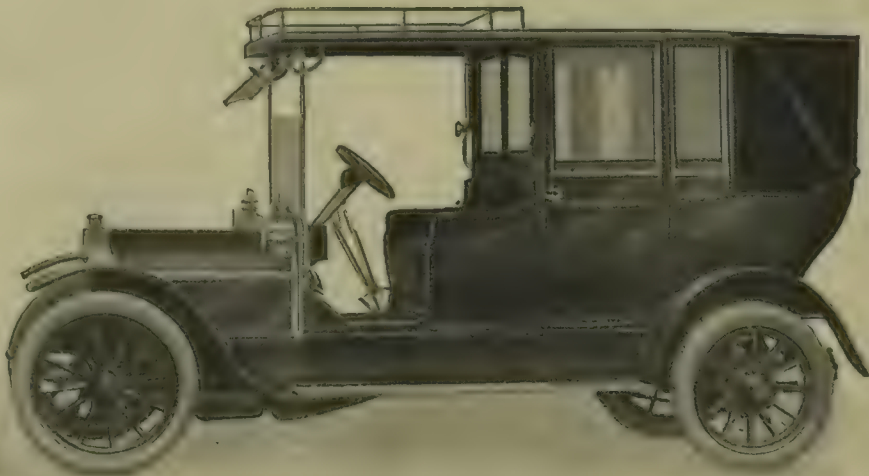


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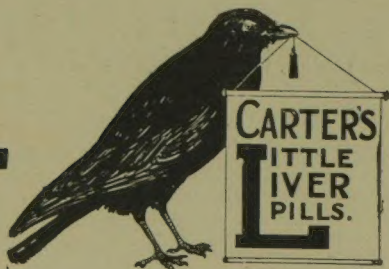
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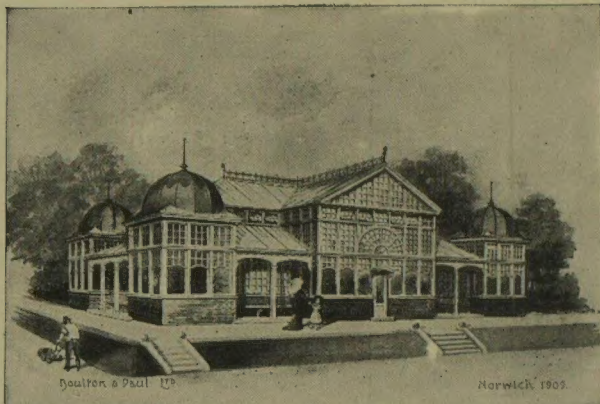
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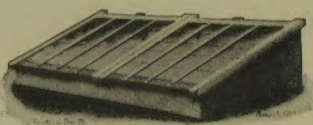
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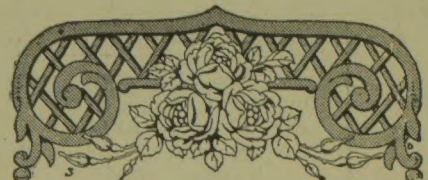
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THE equipment of the Hanover factory of the Continental Tyre and Rubber Company is most complete in every way. The water required is lifted by three powerful pumps from the company's own wells. Over 272,000,000 gallons of water were used during the past year. The power-house and its equipment is quite imposing; there are two large tandem-compound horizontal engines of 1000-h.p. each, and four smaller ones of 250-h.p. each. The engines are supplied with steam from a large battery of thirty tubular boilers, which also supply steam to the numerous vulcanisers. The furnaces of the boilers last year consumed 42,000 tons of coal. From the engine-house the power is transmitted to the heavy rolling-mills by shafting, and to the lighter machinery by electric-transmission. Altogether, over 650 machines are kept constantly at work on the various processes, including washing, mixing, and masticating the raw rubber. The electric-lighting installation is large enough for a small town of 30,000 or 40,000 inhabitants; there are 1700 incandescent lamps of 16-candle power each, 280 large arc-lamps, and 20 smaller arc-lamps. Gas is also provided. The total yearly consumption of gas is 34,000 cubic feet. There are 75 vulcanisers, the largest being 115 feet long and 8 feet in diameter. A large fleet of motor-cars of various horse-powers are always testing tyres and submitting them to the severest strain. The office staff has risen from a few men in 1872 to nearly 6000 at the present time. The capital is being increased from six million marks to nine million marks. The dividend the last few years has ranged from 33½ per cent. to 40 per cent., after all due allowances have been made.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

PATRICK MORAN (Fort McKinley, Maine).—Thanks for the problems. We have no objection at all to such a key-move as that of the three-mover, and hope to find the position as good as your last.

G P D (British Consulate, Damascus).—It will perhaps interest you to know that all the traps are not exhausted in the "777 miniatures," and you have fallen into a new one in your solution of No. 3432. You may find some consolation in the fact that you have some eminent fellow-victims.

R F WILKINSON (Norwood).—You must try again with Mr. Rudolph's clever problem, and you may take it for granted that commencing with a check is the very last move you should employ.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of Pennsylvania, between Messrs. N. T. WHITAKER and W. A. RUTH.

(French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)

1. P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd
4. P takes P
5. Kt to B 3rd
6. H to Q 2nd

BLACK (Mr. R.)

- P to K 3rd
- P to Q 4th
- B to Kt 5th
- Q takes P
- Kt to K B 3rd
- H takes Kt

Black has chosen an inferior line of defence, the theoretical objection being that it is not advantageous to exchange the Bishop for the Knight, which he is now compelled to do.

7. B takes B
8. B to Q 3rd
9. Castles
10. Q to K 2nd
11. Q R to Q sq
12. P to Q Kt 3rd
13. B to R 5th
14. P to K R 3rd

There is nothing in the attack which justifies the surrender of the Bishop's Pawn, especially as it affords White such an easy means of bringing his Bishop over to the help of the King.

15. B takes B P
16. P takes P

- P to Kt 5th
- P to R 6th

WHITE (Mr. W.)

17. P to B 4th
18. P takes B P
19. B to Kt 3rd
20. K takes P
21. P to Kt 5th

BLACK (Mr. R.)

- P takes B P
- Q to B 3rd
- P takes P
- Castles Q R

The first move of a really fine combination, against which Black can offer no effective resistance. The Bishops are singularly well posted.

22. P to Q 5th
23. K to K R sq
24. Q to K 5th
25. Q to Kt 2nd
26. K to Q Kt sq
27. P takes P
28. K takes B
29. K to R 2nd
30. B takes P
31. K to R sq
32. K to R 7th

A charming mate in three moves follows by 33. Q to Kt 8th (ch), Q takes Q; 34. R takes Q (ch), Kt takes R; 35. R to B 7th, mate.

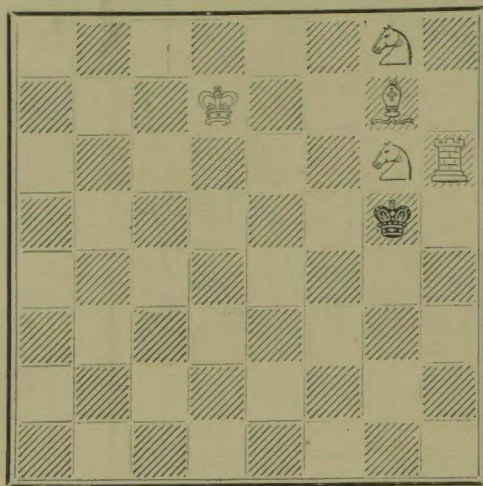
CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3423 received from James H Weir (Charlottesville, Queensland); of No. 3429 from C A M (Penang) and F Thompson (Barbadoes); of No. 3431 from Henry A Seller (Denver) and H G F (Quebec); of No. 3432 from H G F, Henry A Seller, L Schlu (Vienna), and J Morgan (Lisbon); of No. 3433 from Sorrento, J Morgan, C Field junior (Athol, Mass); J W Haynes (Winton), and J B Camara (Madeira); of No. 3434 from F R Pickering (Forest Hill), Richard Murphy (Wexford), H Grassett Baldwin (Rome), G W Moir (East Sheen), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), J F G Pieterse (Kingswinford), and S Mills.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3435 received from F R Pickering, R C Widdcombe (Saltash), J Cohn (Berlin), R Murphy, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Sorrento, W Winter (Medstead), J Green (Boulogne), T

Turner (Brixton), Mark Dawson, H S Brandreth (Nice), C B (Biggles-wade), Dr. T K Douglas (Scone), J F G Pieterse, J D Tucker (Ilkley), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), G W Moir, E J Winter-Wood, C F Fisher (Eye), G Bakker (Rotterdam), Hereward, E R Brown (Warrington), Albert Wolff (Sutton), W S James, K Worters (Canterbury), and M Folwell.

PROBLEM No. 3437.—By T. KING-PARKS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3434.—By WILLIAM E. RUDOLPH.

WHITE.

1. Kt to R 6th
2. Q to K 5th
3. Q mates

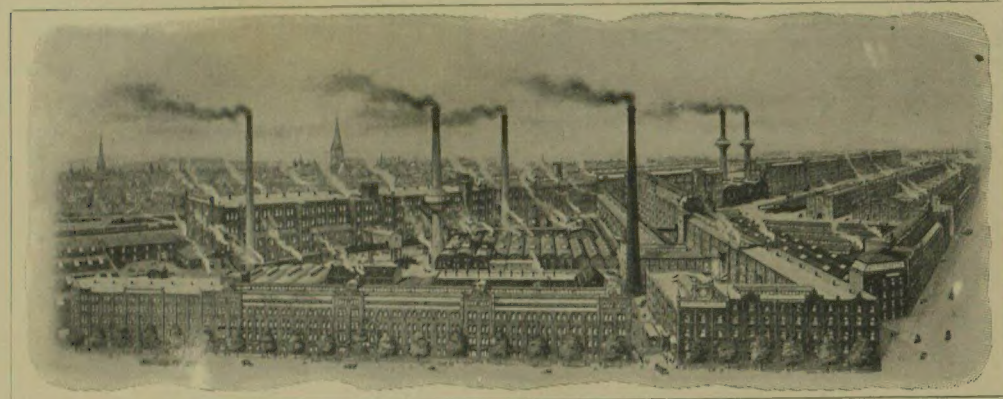
BLACK.

- K takes Kt at R 4th
- K to R 6th

If Black play 1. K takes Kt at R 6th, 2. Q to K 5th; if 1. K to R 4th, 2. Q to Q Kt sq; if 1. K to B 5th, 2. Kt to B 3rd; and if 1. K to B 3rd, 2. Kt to B 7th, 2. K moves, and 3. Q mates.

In the Sheraton Room of Lyons's Popular Café a lunch was given to the Press the other day to celebrate the amalgamation of the Savoy Baths under one management. Amongst other baths (at King's Cross, Brixton, etc.) may be mentioned those in Savoy Street, Strand, and Jermyn Street. The latter are open all night, and beds are available there. In York Street, close by, there are ladies' baths. All the baths have been reconstructed on most modern lines.

It will doubtless be interesting to lovers of Norwegian scenery to know that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will, during this summer, send the R.M.S.P. *Avon*, one of their latest and luxurious South American liners, on a series of cruises to the North Cape, the Fjords, and the northern capitals. An illustrated pamphlet has been published by the Company, giving details of these attractive cruises. The moderate fares and the opportunity of making the tour in a large British vessel should appeal to many intending holiday-makers.



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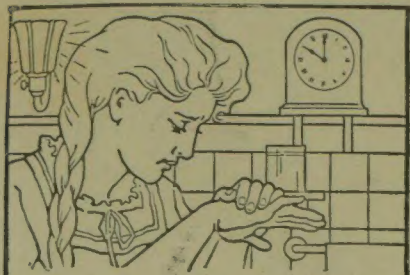
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RESULT OF CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH REASONS COMPETITION.



The result of the £25 prize competition for placing nine Reasons for using Cherry Blossom Boot Polish in the correct order of importance is one that we did not anticipate. No competitor has placed the whole of the Reasons in their correct order. Consequently, we have decided to set another small competition to settle the award of the prize. This competition will be limited strictly to those who have already competed.

If the New Competition results in no one being entirely correct, the prize of £25 will be awarded to the competitor who is nearest thereto; if several are exactly the same, the Prize will, of course, be divided.

No charge will be made and no new receipt forms required. Competitors who sent receipts entitling them to more than one entry will be allowed the same number of entries again. The competition will be the same as before, viz., to place the nine undermentioned Reasons (which are slightly altered from the last list) in the order of importance as voted by the majority of the competitors themselves. You need not write the Reasons in full; just give their numbers in what you think is the best order.

Entries, which may be written on postcards, should be in the following form:—

"I sent in entry (or entries) for your last Reason's Competition, and now send you my entry (or entries) for the New Competition as under"—

NUMBERS
FULL NAME AND ADDRESS

As advertised in the daily Press, the last day for sending in entries in the New Competition will be March 26, and the result will be published in this advertisement on April 9. The following are the

9 Reasons why you should use CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH

1. It gives deep black gloss.
2. No trouble to use.
3. Does not dry up in the tin.
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Cherry Blossom Boot Polish is sold everywhere in 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins. Cardboard Outfits 6d. Bronzed Metal Casket Outfits 1s. 3d.

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Photo, Topical.
HOLY WEEK IN SEVILLE: ONE OF THE COWLED
CANDLE-BEARERS SEEN IN THE RELIGIOUS PRO-
CESSIONS EACH EASTER.

late Royal Artillery, of The Court, Tenbury, and been proved by his sons Gerald Ernest Godson and Frederick Philip Godson, the value of the estate amounting to £174,681. The testator gives his wife £1000, and during widowhood £1100 a year; and to his children, except his son Gerald, £1000 each. All real estate and the residue of the personal property he settles on his son Gerald.

The will of REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD FREDERICK BRITTEN, of Kensington Manor, Worcester, who died on Feb. 3, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £277,381. The testator gives £20,000 each to his children; the household and domestic effects, and during widowhood £1500 a year, to his wife; £250 to each of the executors; and legacies to servants. All real estate in Worcester he leaves to his wife for life, and then the Kensington Manor Estate to his son Forester Cecil Robin, and the Wichensford Court property to his son Charles Richard. The residue is to be divided between his sons.

The will (dated Feb. 2, 1909) of MR. WILLIAM BAILEY PARTRIDGE, of Bacton, near Pontrilas, who died on Sept. 16, has now been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £371,652. The testator gives £500, and during widowhood £2000 a year, to his wife; £30,000, in trust, for each of his daughters, Mary Adeline Adney, Bettina Maud Trafford, Violet Helena Manley, and Dorothy Irene Hamp Partridge; £1000 to Henry R. Trafford; £250 each to four children of his brother Joseph;

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 14, 1898), with two codicils, of SIR FREDERICK DIXON DIXON-HARTLAND, Bt., M.P. for Uxbridge division, of 14, Chesham Place, who died on Nov. 15, has been proved by his widow and Charles Scott Chad, the value of the estate amounting to £166,944. The testator appoints the Ashley Manor estate and two thirds of the other properties comprised in a family settlement to his daughter Amy Friswade Cowper, she taking the surname of "Hartland"; and the remaining one third to his daughter Norah Gladys Bredan. He gives £1000 to his wife; £8571, in trust, for his daughter Norah Gladys Bredan; £3929, in trust, for his daughter Mrs. Cowper; £800, in trust, for his daughter Theresa Roma Scott; and legacies to executors and servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife for life, and then, as she may appoint, to his children by her; but, should there be no issue, then one half to her absolutely and the other as she may appoint to the children of his first marriage.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1906) of MR. GEORGE RUSHOUT GODSON, of Kensington Palace Mansions, has been proved by his sons Gerald Ernest Godson and Frederick Philip Godson, the value of the estate amounting to £174,681. The testator gives his wife £1000,

annuities of £150 to his sister, Mary Adney, and £50 each to her three children; £100 each to the executors; and the residue to his three sons, William Hamp Partridge, Richard Crawshaw Bailey Partridge, and Henry Francis Partridge.

The will of MR. THOMAS MOY, of Stanway Hall, Colchester, chairman of T. Moy and Co., Ltd., coal merchants, who died on Jan. 2, has been proved by his sons, the value of the estate amounting to £218,546. The testator gives an annuity of £1200 and the use of his residence and furniture to his wife Mrs. Jane Moy, and subject thereto leaves everything to his two sons Charles Thomas Moy and Ernest John Moy.

The will of MR. CECIL CHAPLIN, of 21, Great Cumberland Place, a partner in Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard Street, who died on Dec. 28, has been proved by his widow, and son Frank, the value of the property being £52,475. The testator gives £2000 to his wife; £200 to his daughter Bertha, who is provided for; legacies to servants; and the property he came into as next of kin of his son Charles to his children. His capital in the bank he leaves to his son, he paying the whole of the interest thereon and one sixth of the profits thereof to his mother; £500 per annum to his brother Vere during the life of their mother; and £5000 each to his brothers Vere and Fred within three years of the death of their mother. The residue goes to his son Frank.



Photo, Topical.
HOLY WEEK IN SEVILLE: ONE OF THE COWLED
STANDARD-BEARERS SEEN IN THE RELIGIOUS
PROCESSIONS EACH EASTER.



Photo, Rouch.
THE WINNER OF THE GRAND NATIONAL: MR. STANLEY HOWARD'S JENKINSTOWN.
Jenkinstown won easily by three lengths. He was ridden by R. Chadwick. The betting was 100 to 8 against.

Within three or four weeks of the finish of the last General Election, a new 1910 edition of "Debrett's House of Commons and Judicial Bench" (530 pages at 7s. 6d. net), issued fully armed with information from the offices of Messrs. Dean and Son, of 160A, Fleet Street. This is a smart piece of publishing, for the work is no mere hastily thrown together record, but a thoroughly revised library book of reference, giving detailed biographies of M.P.s and Judges (with addresses), and polling statistics, with names of rejected candidates.

From St. Pancras, the Midland Company's principal station in London, the Easter excursions commenced to run on Tuesday. This week-end there will be an extension of the usual week-end cheap tickets, which will be available on the outward journey on March 25 or 26, and for return up to and including next Tuesday. There will also be an extension of the Saturday to Monday tickets, which will be available on the outward journey on March 26, and for return on Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday, March 27, 28, or 29. The Midland programme may be obtained free at St. Pancras, or at the City booking-offices of the company, and of Thomas Cook and Son.



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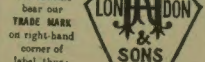
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